

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

Vol II No 085

1 May 1979

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["Tito Report to LCY Central Committee Session" is published under separate cover as a supplement to the 1 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT No 085 Supp 010]

CTK CARRIES REPORTS ON WPC PRESIDIUM'S SESSION

Presidium Resolutions

LD280420 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The World Peace Council Presidium adopted at its closing session today several resolutions and other documents drafted by the working commissions. They included a resolution on security and cooperation in Europe and an appeal to European nations. In a message to the United Nations the WPC pledges to intensify its activity and effective support for UN resolutions and mobilize the world public to strengthen the role of the UN in fulfilling the hopes and desires of mankind.

In a message to UNESCO the WPC welcomes the initiative of the UN body to hold a congress for education for disarmament in 1980. The urgent task of mobilizing the public opinion for disarmament was stressed in a message to the UN centre on disarmament. It says that an early convention of a world disarmament conference with the participation of all states should be taken up as an urgent task. While talking steps for nuclear disarmament international convention should be convened for strengthening the security guarantees for non-nuclear states.

The WPC voices its distress that "a number of states who were parties to the decisions of the special session on disarmament are undermining and even violating these decisions. The WPC National Committees take up these issues together with other non-governmental organizations to persuade and pressurize such governments to fall in line" with the special session's decisions, the message says.

Prague--In a resolution on Vietnam the WPC Presidium notes that by repulsing the aggression of Beijing's chauvinists Vietnam has not only saved its independence of the neighbouring countries and the rest of the world. China's defeat--military, political and moral--should serve as a lesson to those who are planning a new aggression against Vietnam and provoking tension in Laos and Cambodia. The WPC session has called on all national peace committees to step up the pressure of the public opinion in order to force the Chinese aggressors to unconditionally and immediately withdraw their troops from Vietnamese territory, halt all hostile aggressive actions and provocations against Vietnam and secure respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. It has turned to national peace committees, to all anti-imperialist and democratic forces to organize and send material and financial means for the program of reconstruction of Vietnam, this time devastated by Chinese aggressors.

Prague - A resolution on the Middle East condemns the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel, which ignores the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, does not enjoin Israel to withdraw from all occupied territories and is a dangerous threat to peace not only in the region. It voices support for the decisions of the Baghdad meeting of representatives of Arab states and notes that a just peace can only be achieved on the basis of the UN resolutions, including the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's right to their independent state.

In another resolution the session vehemently denounced the Israeli aggression against south Lebanon and the separatist attempts of reactionary Lebanese forces that might lead to the partition of the country.

Prague--Deep concern at the latest developments in the south of Africa is voiced by another WPC Presidium resolution. It notes that because martial law, state of emergency and curfew have been declared on 95 per cent of the territory, no free and just elections can take place in the countries ruled by racist regimes. The Presidium condemns the so-called elections and demands that they be not recognized, regardless of what their result may be. It also urges all international governmental and non-governmental organizations and all progressive forces to launch a campaign for non-recognition and complete isolation of the regime which has been imposed upon the people of Zimbabwe by Ian Smith and his puppets. The Presidium re-iterates its absolute and unconditional support of the WPC to the just armed struggle waged by the Patriotic Front, the African National Congress and the South West African People's Organization, and calls for complete economic, military and cultural isolation of the racist regimes.

In other resolutions the peace movement voiced support for democratic forces in Grenada, commemorated the forthcoming 80th birthday anniversary of the founder of organized peace movement and the first president of the WPC Frederic Joliot-Curie.

Further Details on Resolutions

LD280430 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The World Peace Council Presidium condemned today in a resolution the escalated arms buildup of the NATO Pact, and plans to introduce new weapons of mass annihilation such as the neutron bomb. It said that the enemies of detente, the military-industrial complex and the most reactionary circles of imperialism have not abandoned their hope to solve the historical contradiction between the two antagonistic systems by means of an armed conflict. It deplored NATO efforts to extend its sphere of influence and to create new military-political blocs in southern Atlantic, Africa and the Middle East. "The same forces are now trying, by means of provocations and propaganda, to change the political climate in Europe and to sow hatred and mistrust towards the socialist countries", the W.P.C. resolution said.

Prague--"The present Chinese leaders are playing a role that endangers detente. The world does not make any single positive achievement without its meeting with resistance of the Chinese leaders. They openly describe the 'final act' as a mere scrap of paper", the resolution said. It pointed out that the Chinese leaders welcome with open arms the most reactionary elements from European countries, and that the supplies to China of modern weapons by NATO constitute a serious danger for disarmament and relaxation of tension in Europe and in the world. China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam showed to the world the irresponsibility of the Chinese leaders, the resolution said, adding that the nations of Europe and their governments must play the decisive role in halting the arms race.

Prague--"Practical steps exist which can and must lead Europe out of the vicious circle formed by the lethal weapons. They are the immediate signing and implementation of the second Soviet-U.S. treaty on limitation of strategic arms, reaching of agreement at the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and immediate beginning of negotiations between the five nuclear powers--the USSR, U.S., Great Britain, France and China--aimed at excluding all kinds of nuclear weapons from their war arsenals."

The new proposals of the Soviet Union for an agreement between all signatories of the Helsinki "Final Act" on the non-use of nuclear and other weapons are in the interest of all states and nations of Europe, the W.P.C. resolution said, adding that the proposal put forward by Finnish President Urho Kekkonen for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries should be realized.

Prague--The W.P.C. Presidium also considered cooperation among states on the issue of humanity, which should be promoted in accordance with the principles contained in the Final Act. Cooperation in this sphere must be developed in conformity with the principles of sovereign equality and non-interference in internal affairs of other states.

The resolution stressed the need to support all constructive proposals aimed at progress in lessening military tension, to exert pressure on the arms industry to switch to peaceful production, to start mass campaigns in support of the "declaration," adopted at the special W.P.C. session in Berlin and of the "appeal to the five nuclear powers", to combat neo-fascist tendencies in Western Europe, to ask all countries that have not yet done so to join the international convention on the non-applicability of the statute of limitation to war crimes and crimes against peace, mankind and humanity, to start a dialogue with all political and social forces seeking firmer security in Europe, and to give full support to the Brussels based international committee on its forum on disarmament and security, to be held in October. It is necessary to prevent the opponents of detente from trying again--just as at the Belgrade meeting--to block the adoption of important, constructive proposals aimed at strengthening confidence, expanding cooperation and adoption of practical measures designed to lessen military tension, the W.P.C. statement said.

30th WPC Anniversary Declaration

LD281534 Prague CTK in English 1859 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 27 April, CTK--The World Peace Council Presidium session unanimously adopted today a declaration on the 30th anniversary of the First World Peace Congress.

"The thirty years since the first World Congress of the Partisans of Peace which met in Paris and Prague have seen vast changes in this world of ours.... New countries have won political independence, freeing themselves from colonial and imperialist domination. They face the problems of building a new life for themselves which calls for a new international economic order and an end to the arms race. Those countries still under domination have chosen the path of struggle for national liberation," the declaration said.

"There are still critical and dangerous hotbeds of conflict in the world," the declaration of the World Peace Council Presidium said. But international tension and confrontation have been reduced. Europe--the one-time threshold of imperialism and colonialism and the sparking point of world wars--now takes the lead in detente, as witnessed by the Helsinki conference for security and cooperation. The fascist regimes of Europe, reviled and striven against by the people, have been broken.

"These victories brought about a sharp transformation in the balance of forces in favour of the forces of peace and anti-imperialism. Never before in mankind's history has the role of public opinion been so vital in international affairs of such consequence," it said. The mass movements launched by the World Peace Council for the ending of the arms race, against the menace of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, for general and complete disarmament, have won a place in the history of humanity," the declaration further said.

"The five hundred million signatures for the first Stockholm Appeal of 1950 and the seven hundred millions for the new Stockholm Appeal twenty-five years later played a decisive role," it said.

"The World Peace Council has become the most all-embracing international solidarity movement of our times. Tirelessly it supports every people fighting to build a new life for itself against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against poverty and hunger, against exploitation, racism and racial discrimination." Among the most significant aspects of the development of the work of the World Peace Council in recent years has been its increasingly close cooperation with the UN, with UNESCO, UNCTAD, and other specialized agencies and with the special committees of the UN," the declaration said. The World Peace Council enters the period of its fourth decade at a time when new and grave dangers to peace have arisen. The arms build-up of the NATO powers with its emphasis on new types and systems of ever more barbarous weapons of mass destruction has brought the arms race to a new stage....

"Success must be assured to the efforts being made by the governments of the socialist countries, by the nonaligned countries and others, to consolidate detente, to end the arms race and to ban all nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, to ensure independence and security for all peoples. The declarations and resolutions adopted by the UN must be implemented with the aim of reducing weapons and bringing about, in degrees, general and complete disarmament," the declaration said.

"The task awaiting us in the coming decade if the coming century is to be properly prepared for is heavy with responsibility," the draft document said.

The task is: "definitely to prevent a third world war; to eliminate the threat from weapons of mass destruction; to reject the unsupportable burden and the waste of ever-increasing military expenditures; to put an end to colonialism and racism; to guarantee to all people the right to choose their own way of life and development; to wipe out hunger, epidemics and illiteracy," the draft declaration concluded.

Presentation of Awards

LD280432 Prague CTK in English 1921 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak National Front Deputy Chairman Tomas Travnicek was today presented the highest distinction of the World Peace Council, the gold medal of Frederic Joliot Curie, at the session of the WPC Presidium by its chairman, Romesh Chandra.

Commemorative medals on the 30th anniversary of organized world peace movement were conferred on Bedrich Svestika, Gusta Fucikova and eight other prominent representatives of the Czechoslovak peace movement. The thirty years of the movement were recalled in speeches by World Peace Council Honary Chairman Gusta Fucikova, Eileen Bernal of Britain, Georgi Stefanov Najakov of Bulgaria, and others.

Jozef Cirankiewicz of Poland stressed the need of signing the Salt II agreement.

Soviet poet Aleksey Surkov stressed that the voice of reason and conscience of nations, which sounded in Prague and Paris 30 years ago, still warns those who would like today to take mankind to a brink of disaster, to start a new war catastrophe.

In a concluding speech WPC Chairman Romesh Chandra expressed thanks to the Communist Party, the government and the national front of Czechoslovakia and personally Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, for their contribution to the cause of peace.

He thanked the Czechoslovak Peace Committee for the excellent conditions prepared for the work of the Presidium, and the Czechoslovak people for their traditional hospitality and friendship.

Appeal on Helsinki Final Act

LD280438 Prague CTK in English 1917 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The World Peace Council Presidium approved at its session here today an appeal calling on the European nations "to mobilize public opinion to ensure that the next meeting of the Helsinki signatories in Madrid in 1980 genuinely fulfills the final act in all its aspects." The appeal contains the following demands:

1. During the week of action for European security--May 7-13, 1979 and after, to oppose extension of military blocks in Europe by inclusion of further members,
-For implementation and widening of confidence-building measures within the terms of the Final Act,
-For effective steps to break the deadlock in the Vienna talks on troop and armament reductions,
-For a treaty between Helsinki signatories pledging no-first-use of nuclear weapons, as well as conventional weapons,
-For the observation of May 9, the day of the united victory over fascism and the end of World War II in Europe.
2. To commemorate September 1, the fortieth anniversary of it entailed: By demonstrating for immediate measures to stop the arms race, against dangers of revanchism and fascism, against any attempt to set a limitation to the prosecution of war criminals.
3. To continue the campaign against the neutron bomb and to support the call to the five nuclear powers to liquidate all nuclear weapons.
4. To support the week of action for disarmament (Oct. 24-31), proclaimed by the special session of the UN devoted to disarmament and demanding the end of the arms race and reductions in armaments, nuclear and conventional.
5. To give all support to the European forum on disarmament and security organized by the International Committee in Brussels, from October 26-28, 1979, and to ensure the participation of the broadest possible forces.

Indra at WPC Meeting

LD272354 Prague CTK in English 2047 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 27 April, CTK--The three-day session of the World Peace Council Presidium culminated today by a meeting to commemorate the 30th anniversary of organized world peace movement. Chairman of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra welcomed at the meeting a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the government and the National Front, including Communist Party Presidium member and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, and Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek. Present at the meeting was also a delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, including public officials, heroes of socialist labour, artists, scientists, journalists and representatives of churches.

Indra at Reception for Participants

LD272358 Prague CTK in English 2144 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 27 April, CTK--Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek gave a reception here today in honour of participants in the World Peace Council Presidium session. Among the guests were Chairman of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Deputy Premiers Karol Laco and Rudolf Rohlicek, Deputy Chairmen of the Federal Assembly Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanesn, Bohuslav Kucera, Jaroslav Srb and Michael Zkovic and representatives of the Czechoslovak political and public life.

WFTU, WPC Cooperation Agreement

LD271925 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Chairman of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra and Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions Enrique Pastoring signed here today an agreement on cooperation between these two international organizations. They agreed that peace, international security and cooperation, peaceful coexistence of all states, international detente and disarmament have become imperative at present. They are the basic prerequisite for social progress on national and international scale and the key demand of the working class, of all working people, trade unions and democratic and peace forces. Both sides agreed to expand the development of all-round cooperation in all spheres of the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world, to deal regularly with questions of mutual support in international actions whose organizer or co-organizer will be either the World Peace Council or the World Federation of Trade Unions. They agreed to develop active cooperation of the members, (?organization) supporters in seeking common roads and joint action aimed at strengthening peace, international detente, disarmament, social progress, effective solidarity with the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence, against the forces of imperialism, reaction, fascism and racism, and to devote attention to utilizing contacts with [words indistinct] to this effect.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATE MAKES STATEMENT TO WFTU SOFIA SESSION

AU191550 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 11 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Report on 10 April 1979 statement by Nguyen Van Linh, Vietnamese delegate, to the WFTU General Council 30th session in Sofia]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, Nguyen Van Linh said, first of all, allow me to express genuine gratitude to the WFTU for organizing this special session of the General Council so that it can express the effective international solidarity with the workers and people of Vietnam in their struggle against the aggression of the Chinese reactionaries. He also spoke about the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people in pushing back and finally expelling the invader. Nguyen Van Linh emphasized the cruel crimes committed by the Chinese. He especially pointed out that the aggressors were blessed by imperialism in their adventure and stressed that now Maoism finally unmasked its "revolutionary" activity by uniting itself with the most reactionary forces in the West, thus becoming an enemy not only of Vietnam and the rest of the countries in Indochina but also an enemy of all progressive people in the world.

"By launching themselves into a military adventure against our country, the Chinese aggressors and expansionists expected to achieve very ambitious goals. However, they have truly assessed in a very wrong way the strength and willpower of the Vietnamese People's Army. They also wrongly assessed the strength of the international solidarity of the socialist countries and of the peoples in the world," Nguyen Van Linh said in conclusion.

WARSAW TREATY MEETING UNDER KULIKOV'S CHAIRMANSHIP REPORTED

AU282110 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, April 28 (ATA)--The news agencies report that a meeting of the "Military Committee of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member Countries", under the presidency of the chief commander of these forces, the Soviet Marshal Kulikov, took place in Warsaw these days. According to reports at this meeting there were discussed a series of problems which had to do with the activity of this pact at present.

The aggressive Warsaw Treaty is always in the center of the attention of the Soviet social imperialists, who control it completely and make constant efforts to strengthen and equip it with modern armaments. Precisely this meeting was devoted to the further strengthening of the military potential of this aggressive bloc, which is used by the Soviet social imperialists, as the aggressive NATO pact by the U.S. imperialists, to implement their policy of the extension of hegemony and expansion wherever possible in the world.

The two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, in fierce rivalry for world domination, strengthen their instruments of aggression and war, the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, equip them with up to date armaments, compel the "allies" pay more to increase the budgets of these blocs. All this activity is fraught with dangerous consequences for the peoples and various countries, because it is spearheaded against their independence and freedom.

ATA SCORES HENRY KISSINGER'S VISIT TO CHINA

AU291937 Tirana ATA in English 0936 GMT 29 Apr 79 AU

["Visit Serving the Strengthening of Sino-US Counterrevolutionary Collaboration"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 29, (ATA)--The former chieftain of the U.S. diplomacy and one of the architects of the Sino-American flirt, Henry Kissinger, is paying a visit to China these days. During this tour he has been cordially received by the top officials of the Chinese revisionist hierarchy including Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping. In the center of these talks is the further strengthening of the ties and counterrevolutionary collaboration between China and the USA.

At a meeting with Kissinger, one of the chieftains of Chinese revisionism, Deng Yingchao raising high Kissinger's role in the Sino-U.S. collaboration said: "I may consider you as a vanguard who paved the road to the normalization of the relations between China and the USA". And this emissary of U.S. imperialism is not sparing the praises for the Chinese revisionist leaders. Since he was in Tokyo on his way to Beijing, he said that he would go to China to meet with his old friends. He also expressed the support for the foreign aggressive policy of the Chinese social imperialists. Dealing with the Chinese aggression against Vietnam he said that "China's act was a correct one". He even praised high the warmonger and aggressor Deng Xiaoping for this "bold act".

The visit of this other U.S. emissary to China constitutes another link in the strengthening of the Sino-U.S. collaboration. It is full of new bargains between them, with dangerous plans and plots.

The course of Chinese social imperialists for rapprochement with U.S. imperialism and the blackest world reaction is in opposition with the interests of the Chinese people and is fraught with dangers for the peoples of Asia and of the entire world.

REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY ACTIVITIES BY TIRANA RADIO, ATA

Workers Parade

AU010958 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 0758 GMT on 1 May 1979 begins a live relay of May Day workers parade from the Martyrs of the Nation Boulevard in Tirana. The relay starts at 0800 GMT with on-the-spot announcers alternately noting the significance of May Day and chanting slogans devoted to this day.

At 0803 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of party-state leaders, led by Enver Hoxha, and their appearance on the reviewing stand but names no leaders other than Enver Hoxha. The national anthem is played at 0805 GMT and the rostrum is taken by Lenka Cuko, party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, who delivers the May Day speech.

The workers parade begins at 0811 GMT. The vehicle heading the procession is said to have mounted on it a picture portraying a fortress, followed by another vehicle displaying a large portrait of Enver Hoxha. The announcer says that a group of war veterans follows holding slogans devoted to May Day and portraits of party-state leaders. Teams of athletes and dancers followed by a group of Pioneers are next in line. Workers of various enterprises of Tirana, students, physical culture teams and young labor action volunteers are said to be next in line, until the parade, and relay, ends at 0920 GMT with the singing of the Internationale. No military elements are noted as being present.

Foreign TU Delegations

AU281853 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, April 28 (ATA)--Upon the invitation of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, there arrived in our country to attend May Day celebrations the delegation of the Asambleista Workers' Association of Spain, made up by the members of the National Secretariat of this association Bernardo Garcia and Francisco Bodij; the delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Opposition of Germany, headed by Wolfgang Veskamp; the delegation of the Canadian Workers' Association, headed by Rejean Lapierre. The delegations were welcomed at the airport by the secretary of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania Idriz Dhrami and the chairman of the Council of the Trade Unions of the Tirana District, Gezim Laska. A group of Young Pioneers presented the guests with bouquets of flowers.

Vietnamese TU Delegation

AU272118 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Vietnam led by (Duang Dong), member of the federation's executive committee, has arrived in our country to attend the May Day celebrations at the invitation of the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions.

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ALBANIA

The delegation was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Farije Salicaj, secretary of the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions. Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

LIESHI SENDS GREETINGS TO TANZANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261020 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, April 26 (ATA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following message to Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania:

It is a pleasure for me, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of your national day, to convey to you and to the friendly Tanzanian people in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as on my own behalf, our warmest greetings and wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Republic of Tanzania.

We wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries continue to develop still more.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1979 SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

AU271001 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A protocol on goods exchanged for 1979 was signed in Tirana today between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Austria. Musafir Ahmeti, deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol for Albania. Dr. Maximilian Pepl Faelbl, adviser at the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry of the Republic of Austria, signed for Austria.

Attending the signing ceremony were Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, and members of both delegations.

During its stay in our country the Austrian delegation was received by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade.

TIRANA SEISMOLOGICAL CENTER REPORTS STRONG TREMOR 28 APR

LD281022 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 28, ATA--Today, at 0438 (hours), the Seismological Center in Tirana registered another strong tremor after that of April 15. Its force was 500 and its intensity in the epicenter was 7 on Mercalli scale. It has been felt in Shkodra, Lezha, Puka and Kukes.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

AU010900 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian on 1 May begins its live relay of the May Day workers parade from Sofia "9 September" Square at 0655 GMT. At exactly 0655 GMT the announcer at the "9 September" Square begins to describe the atmosphere and decorations at the square. Frontrankers tell of their enthusiasm at Bulgaria's economic upsurge and note the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the joint Bulgarian-USSR cosmic flight as being among the reasons for the workers enthusiasm.

At 0658 GMT the honor guard takes its place and the announcer announces that the parade is to be led by the youth column, which is to present a dance performance.

At 0700 GMT shouts and applause are heard in the background, and the announcer announces that "party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov take their place on the mausoleum tribune." The Internationale is heard in the background. A group of children then presents the party and state leaders with flowers. The announcer describes the work enthusiasm engulfing the country and urges every Bulgarian "to contribute his share to the country's progress."

At 0703 GMT the announcer reads the names of the party and state leaders attending the parade. The following names are read: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadiniski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, and Nacho Papazov.

Immediately after reading the list of party leaders, the announcer stresses the importance of Todor Zhivkov's speech at the 10th session of the seventh National Assembly. A recording of Zhivkov's voice is heard in the background, a recording of the original speech at the National Assembly session, describing the importance of increasing production quality and effectiveness and improving labor's socialist organization and management.

While describing the dance performance of Sofia's youth, the announcer again describes some of the square's decorations, among them the portraits of Zhivkov and Brezhnev, the "cosmic brothers Ivanov and Rukavishnikov" and so forth.

At 0708 the dance performance of Sofia's youth ends and the workers 1 May parade begins. The announcer describes the workers' units as they parade in front of Dimitrov's mausoleum and quotes various frontrankers on their work enthusiasm and pledges for new successes. The production successes of various industrial plants are described as the parade is heard continuing in the background.

At 0716 another recorded part of Zhivkov's speech at the National Assembly is heard in the background. This time it is the part dealing with Bulgaria's internal democracy, the recent municipal elections being mentioned, and the general upsurge of the Bulgarian people.

At 0724 the transmission cuts to Plovdiv, where an announcer describes the workers' parade in that locality. Frontrankers pledge new successes and the work successes of Plovdiv Okrug are described.

At 0727 GMT the transmission is returned to Sofia, where more workers' formations are described. The announcer praises Bulgaria's technological progress and describes the Soyuz 33 flight as the culmination point of this progress.

At 0730 GMT, against the background sounds of Sofia's parade, the announcer describes similar parades being held in other Bulgarian cities, citing working successes of those cities. Silistra, Shumen, and other cities are mentioned.

At 0733 GMT Vladimir Tsakov, Sofia radio's Moscow correspondent, is heard describing the 1 May parade in Moscow. He notes that "party leaders led by Leonid Brezhnev are attending the parade" and that cosmonauts Rukavishnikov and Ivanov are also on the tribune at Lenin's mausoleum. The decorations at the Red Square are described as are the production successes of the plant workers participating in the parade.

At 0735 GMT the broadcast returns to Sofia. At 0738 GMT another recorded part of Zhivkov's speech at the National Assembly is heard in the background, a part dealing with socialism's commitment to peace and security. The announcer dwells on socialist solidarity and mentions the 30th anniversary of the foundation of CEMA. CEMA's successes are described.

At 0742 GMT the broadcast switches to Varna, where the parade is described. Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and BCP Varna Okrug Committee first secretary, and Aleksandur (Goloda), USSR consul in Varna, are noted as being on the tribune. The work successes of Varna Okrug plants are then described.

At 0744 GMT the broadcast switches to Stara Zagora, whose parade is described. Here, too, the work successes of the okrug are stressed.

At 0746 GMT the direct relays from Sofia and the other cities stop. 1 May songs are then broadcast from the studio.

At 0811 GMT the announcer reports that "the live relay from Sofia's "9 September" square will resume soon," and at 0813 GMT the broadcast resumes from the parade site. The announcer describes the "final formation of the parade"--a group of workers in national costumes who dance Bulgarian national dances.

At 0820 GMT the announcer announces the end of the live relay from Sofia's "9 September" Square. There were no speeches given and no military elements referred to during the course of the relay.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV'S VISIT TO GREECE

Talks With Karamanlis

AU301550 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Kerkira, the Island of Corfu, April 30 (BTA correspondent)--Yesterday afternoon Bulgarian State Council President Todor Zhivkov and Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis began formal talks.

The talks touched on the strengthening and further expansion of Bulgaro-Greek cooperation. The two countries' leaders stressed the fruitful development of that cooperation so far and noted that there were greater changes to make it still brisker.

Among the discussed topics were also international issues. The two sides emphasized their common wish to work for peace, security, understanding, goodneighbourliness and cooperation on the Balkan Peninsula.

The two leaders expressed the will and the wish of the two sides to make sustained efforts at furthering the goals of detente in the political sphere. The necessity of supplementing political detente with respective measures in the military sphere with a view to restraining the arms race and making disarmament undertakings more effective, was specially stressed at the talks.

The talks, which lasted for more than 3 hours, passed off in a friendly atmosphere and a spirit of understanding.

End of Talks

AU301548 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Kerkira, Corfu Island (BTA special correspondent) The talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis ended this morning.

The final talks between the leaders of the two countries continued for about an hour and a half, and proceeded in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual understanding.

The prospects for the development of bilateral cooperation were discussed, and stress was laid on the fact that it was very good and there are all conditions available to continue its ascending development.

Some topical international issues were reviewed as well, among which [were] the situation in the Middle East and in Cyprus.

The results of the present Bulgaro-Greek summit-level dialogue confirm the prognosis that the fifth in succession T. Zhivkov-Karamanlis meeting will be of great importance, and will give impetus to the further expanding of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Documents Signed; BTA Analysis

AU301553 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[BTA report on closing of Zhivkov-Karamanlis talks on 30 April 1979 on the Island of Corfu--"Prospects of Bulgaro-Greek Cooperation"--BTA heading]

[Text] Kerkira, Corfu Island, April 30 (BTA special correspondent)--On the completion of the Bulgaro-Greek top-level talks this morning, the final documents were approved.

In the presence of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Andrei Lukanov, and the Greek minister of trade, Mr Gheorgios Panaiotopoulos, chairman of the Greek side of the joint Bulgaro-Greek commission for economic cooperation, signed "coordinated directives for further development of the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece till 1985".

This document was prepared on the proposal of State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov, made at his last year's meeting with Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, in Varna. On the basis of the Bulgarian-submitted project the document was signed today.

It lays for the first time foundations for a coordinated political view on the prospects for economic relations between Bulgaria and Greece. It also offers complex and long-term basis for the development of economic cooperation and enables each of the two countries to plan the expansion of this cooperation.

The emphasis in the document is laid on the industrial joint production in bus-making, transport machines building, manufacture of handling and hoisting machines, metal-processing machines, metal and nonmetal raw material production.

The coordinated directives render long-term stable and harmonious character to the furthering of bilateral trade, both in its traditional and nontraditional aspects.

It is also planned to expand cooperation in the build-up of the infrastructure-transport and communications. New control frontier points will be opened along the two countries' border line. Possibilities are created for raising the role of Bulgaria and Greece in the international transport system, in the transport contacts between Europe and the Near and the Middle East, in the cooperation in combined shipments (sea-motorway, railway-sea).

The basis of cooperation in the sphere of power generation is also being expanded--in water economy and in the use of low-calorie coal. The linking of the two countries' power grids via long-distance power transmission lines is forthcoming. On the basis of this complex programme bilateral trade is planned to grow 2-2.5 times as compared to 1978 and to reach 200-250 million dollars, which will be a good proof of the exceptional dynamics of the development of Bulgaro-Greek contacts.

Zhivkov, Karamanlis Statements

AU301853 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Text] After the signing of the Bulgarian-Greek documents in Corfu today, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis and Todor Zhivkov made statements to Bulgarian and Greek journalists. In answering the question about how he evaluates the results of the meeting and his talks with Todor Zhivkov, Prime Minister Karamanlis stated as follows: I would like to point out that we two, I and the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, were able to transform a former hostility into a stable, solid friendship between our two countries. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first of all expressed a cordial thanks for the exceptional hospitality shown him by the prime minister of neighborly Greece and pointed out that his present talks with Mr Karamanlis are marking decisive, new steps forward in the further development of good-neighborly relations of friendship. There is no doubt whatsoever, he pointed out, that he will also proceed along precisely this path in the future. This, however, is in conformity with our peoples' basic interests and represents a contribution to the future pacification in the Balkans. It is a contribution to the common consolidation of lasting peace throughout the world.

Return From Greece

AU301814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, returned from the Republic of Greece tonight. At the invitation of Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of Greece, Comrade Zhivkov paid a 2-day friendly visit to that country.

At Sofia Airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him were cordially welcomed by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krastyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Zozhzhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov; by Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; by Kiril Zarev and Grigor Stoychkov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, as well as by members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, by heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations and other officials. Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Greek Embassy in Sofia [name indistinct] was also present.

STANISHEV'S MEETING WITH COSTA RICAN PARTY DELEGATION REPORTED

LD302038 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 30 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met today the visiting here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP delegation of the Partido Vanguardia Popular (PVP) of Costa Rica, consisting of Mr Arnoldo Fereto Seguci and Mr Mario Solis Poras, members of the Political Commission and the Secretariat of the CC of the PVP. At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information on the tasks the two fraternal parties are tackling at present was exchanged, as well as on the political, economic and social situation in the two countries and the development of relations between the BCP and the PVP. Views on some international topics and on the international communist and workers' movement were also exchanged.

During the discussion of the international issues the two sides stressed that the chief (?task) at present is the deepening of the process of detente and the relaxation of international tension, the steady change of the balance of forces in favour of peace, democracy and socialism. This was pointed out as a result of the active efforts of the (?USSR and) the other socialist community countries, of the international communist and workers' movement, of the struggle of the peoples for freedom and national independence, for peace and social progress. Parallel with this (?it was stated) that the forces of imperialism, reaction and their ally--the present Beijing leadership, are getting active of late in their attempts to discredit real socialism, to bring mankind back to the period of the 'cold war' to open armed confrontation. Under these conditions the stepping up of the struggle of all democratic and revolutionary forces to Beijing leadership acquires particular topicality.

The PVP representatives assessed highly the active and consistent foreign policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, explained in a wellfounded and eloquent manner in the speech of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC before the Bulgarian National Assembly on April 27, 1979. A policy aimed at consolidation of the world peace and especially at establishing relations of friendship and goodneighbourliness, far-reaching, equal and reciprocally profitable cooperation among the Balkan peoples.

Once again was expressed the two parties' solidarity with the struggle of the people of Nicaragua against Somoza's dictatorship supported by the North American imperialism, as well as solidarity with the struggle of the people of Chile, Uruguay, Guatemala, (?San Salvador and other) Latin American peoples against fascist reaction and terror, against the imperialist corporations, for freedom, democracy and social progress.

Underlined was that the BCP highly values the role and work of the FVP in defence of the vital interests of the working people of Costa Rica.

During the talks was also discussed the greater state adventurist course of the present Maoist leadership in Beijing. The course pursued in close alliance with the most reactionary forces of imperialism, seriously threatens the world peace and found its most dangerous manifestation in the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

At the meeting was also stressed the (?leading) role of the national liberation forces in the struggle against imperialism, for democracy and progress, proved by the success in the (?development) of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and other countries, who discarded colonialism and imperialism oppression.

Underlined was the necessity for the two parties to continue their work for the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for unmasking every act of revisionism, nationalism and anti-Sovietism.

Stated was that cooperation between the BCP and the FVP is inspired by proletarian internationalism, by deep mutual respect (?and sincere) friendship and that further expansion of this cooperation is in the interest of the consolidation of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Costa Rica, between the people of Bulgaria and Costa Rica.

TODOR BOZHINOV RECEIVES ARGENTINE CP SECRETARY

AU271026 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 27 (BTA)--Todor Bozhinov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met the member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Argentinian Communist Party Mr Rubens Iscard.

At the ensuing talks [as received] the representative of the Argentinian Communist Party informed of the internal situation in Argentina and the party policy on solving the major problems in the life of that country at the present stage.

During the meeting, which proceeded in cordial friendly atmosphere, readiness was expressed for further expansion of cooperation between the two fraternal parties.

PROTOCOL ON OIL DELIVERIES SIGNED WITH USSR

AU271000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] An agreement on the delivery of petroleum and oil products worth more than 1.22 billion leva by the Soviet Union to Bulgaria has been signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This agreement is connected with the fulfillment of the Bulgarian-Soviet trade protocol for 1979.

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BULGARIA

LEADERS ATTEND DINNER GIVEN BY USSR AMBASSADOR

AU272005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 27 April Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador in Bulgaria, gave a dinner in honor of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on the occasion of his final departure from the country.

The following comrades attended the dinner at the Soviet Embassy:

Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Todor Stoychev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Kiril Zarev and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and members of the Soviet Embassy.

The dinner took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

USSR AMBASSADOR AWARDS DRAGOYCHEVA ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

AU272006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 27 April Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, presented Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and honorary chairman of the All-People Committee on Bulgarian-USSR Friendship, the October Revolution Order for her great merits in strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian and USSR peoples, and in connection with her birthday.

The USSR Ambassador most cordially greeted Comrade Dragoycheva and wished her new successes in her comprehensive activity for strengthening, expanding and developing the friendship between the two peoples.

Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva conveyed to the Soviet ambassador her deepest gratitude for the high distinction.

She was greeted by party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRG TELEVISION JOURNALISTS

AU271331 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 27 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Dr. Konrad Falter, director of the first channel (ARD) of the television of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mr Klaus-Dieter Schultz Fohbach, director of the second television channel (ZDF).

Mr Todor Zhivkov gave exhaustive answers to all the questions put to him by the West German Journalists.

LEADERS AT RECEPTION OF AFGHANISTAN AMBASSADOR

AU272008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 27 April Mohammad Salem Masudi, Afghanistan's ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at the Sofia Hotel salons on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Petur Tanchev, Petur Mladenov, and Dimitur Stanishev; members of the State Council and Council of Ministers; secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union permanent board; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, BCP Central Committee department heads; leaders of public and mass organizations; figures from the areas of science, culture, and arts; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia.

PREMIER TODOROV TO VISIT HUNGARY IN MAY

AU281832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay a friendly business-like visit to Hungary in the first half of May 1979.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS, BILLS ADOPTED

AU271810 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] "The 10th Session of the 7th National Assembly ended on 27 April 1979. Today's meeting started at 1300 GMT. After the second reading the National Assembly members adopted the bills on the country's unified cadaster; on amending and adding to the law of renting; amending the laws and decrees relating to the peoples councils' activities; and on closing down the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and according the rank of Ministry to the National Agro-Industrial Union."

The National Assembly adopted the proposal of Stanko Todorov on changing the composition of the Council of Ministers.

"Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Central Committee secretariat and first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee, were elected deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was released from his post as Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry. Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, was appointed member of the Council of Ministers."

Some personnel changes in the National Assembly's commissions and supreme court's composition also were adopted.

ACADEMICIAN PRAISES BULGARIAN INFLUENCE ON SLAVIC CULTURE

AU261509 [Editorial Report AU] The Blagoevgrad daily PIRINSKO DELO on 19 April 1979 carries on pages 1 and 2, a 1,400-word article by academician Vladimir Topencharov entitled "The Elementary Truth of the Renaissance," devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and to the great achievements of Cyril and Methodius, the founders of the Slavic alphabet.

After describing the situation of the European church and of culture during the scholars' lifetimes, Topencharov notes as follows: "In the 9th century, for the first time, the sound of a Slavic language resounded from the altars of the Vatican. Europe opened its ears to a Slavic language for the first time, and this language was Bulgarian." According to Topencharov, Cyril and Methodius acted as pioneers in imposing another language besides Greek and Latin in the European cultural sphere. The Bulgarian state became their homeland and gave them a legitimate status as promoters of the Slavic language and culture: "From the capital of Pliska the disciples of Cyril and Methodius were sent to the most densely populated areas where there was a compact conglomeration of Slavic people's masses. Thus, Naum went to Tich and Preslav, while Kliment traveled to Macedonia, first to Kutmichevista and, later to Okhrid."

Topencharov further dwells on the influence of Cyril and Methodius upon the other Slavic peoples' literature, mentioning in particular the Russian people, with whom Bulgaria exchanged cultural achievements as early as in the Middle Ages. According to Topencharov, the work of the two learned brothers spread throughout Europe and assumed worldwide importance. He adds as follows: "The sphere of action of the Cyril and Methodius alphabet also reached Serbia. The Serbian church, however, was subjected to the domination of the Latin clergy, which prevailed throughout the 10th century. And only in the 12th century, when Serbia liberated itself from this domination of the Latin church, did it adopt the Slavic alphabet again." Topencharov then describes how, after long centuries of struggles, the Slavic language finally imposed itself as the fourth literary language in Europe. He closes his article with the following statement. "As to its cultural scope, as to its struggle against medieval dogmatism, as to its defense of the ethnic individuality of peoples, as regards its humanitarianism and its progressive spirit, as regards its role as a forerunner of the ideas of the European Renaissance, the work of Cyril and Methodius, being Slavic, as well as Bulgarian, in its concrete essence and expression, belongs, in its social meaning, to the entire progressive mankind. Thus, it deserves the recognition of progressive mankind."

BRIEFS

SED FINANCIAL DELEGATION--A delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by Karl Raab, chief of the SED Central Committee Financial Department, visited our country from 16 through 21 April 1979. The delegation was briefed on the experience of the BCP in the field of financial-economic activities of party organs. Talks were held with the BCP Central Committee and with BCP okrug committees in Pleven, Veliko Turnovo and Varna, and the delegation also visited industrial and agricultural projects. The delegation was received by and had a talk with Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. The talk, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere was also attended by Stefan Vuchkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and head of the BCP Central Committee Finance and Economic Department. Also present was Manfred Schmidt, ambassador of the GDR in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 79 AU]

DZHUROV'S ACTIVITIES--A gala concert was held at the National Academic Theater for Opera and Ballet in Sofia tonight to celebrate the winners of the final competition for amateur artists in the army. The concert was attended by Dobri Dzhurov, Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military of the BCP Central Committee and by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army and other officials. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU]

HUSAK CONGRATULATES PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261630 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Telegram to Portugal"]

[Text] Prague, 24 April--CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of liberty day.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK VISITS ETHIOPIA FOR TALKS

LD301324 Prague Domestic Service In Czech 1030 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, arrived for an official visit of Ethiopia today at the invitation of Feleke Gedle Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia. He will have talks with the Ethiopian minister on bilateral relations and other international issues. Minister Chnoupek will also attend May Day celebrations in Ethiopia, the day of international solidarity of the working people. After his visit to Ethiopia, Minister Chnoupek will visit Mozambique and Zambia.

Reportage on Visit

For local reportage on Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit to Ethiopia see the East Africa section of the 1 May Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CPSU'S KATUSHEV INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO CSSR

LD272024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, granted an interview in Prague today to radio and television correspondents.

To the question of how he assesses the results of the session of the inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Soviet commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which has just ended, as well as his stay in the republic, Konstantin Katushev said:

[Katushev--begin recording in Russian fading into Czech translation] I am able to say that the result of the work of the commission, whose session has just ended, is very positive. It is positive because we have taken a concrete step toward fulfilling the conclusions stemming from last year's meeting of Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Husak on deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries and, above all, on developing production specialization and cooperation.

Several agreements were signed today at the conclusion of the work of our commission which correspond to the conclusions of the leading party and government representatives of our countries. Signed were an agreement on cooperation in electronics, an agreement on developing production of important machines for harvesting fodder necessary for the agriculture of both our countries, and an agreement intensifying cooperation between the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of the USSR and the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade.

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Along with the chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the commission, Comrade Hula, I signed a protocol on the work of the commission which embodies the results of the work of economic specialists from our countries in preparing the long-term program of mutual specialization and cooperation in production. We are, however, fully aware, continued Konstantin Katushev, that the concrete result of our activities is not only that which lies on the table in our commission, but what working people of both countries are doing in enterprises and factories for the creation of new machines, components as well as parts, which we then exchange in the interest of the development of the economies of Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

As for our stay in Czechoslovakia, it was very useful and interesting. We became acquainted in the Skoda works in Plzen with the manufacture of equipment for atomic power stations, with a production whose organization is of a good scientific and technical standard. This is a guarantee that Czechoslovakia will successfully master the tasks assigned to it in fulfilling the large-scale CEMA program according to which by 1990 atomic power stations are to be built with an overall capacity exceeding 35,000 megawatts. The solution of this task will help us to resolve the fuel and energy problem, too, and thus to take a substantial step in the economic development of all countries, and as a result, to take a substantial step to raise the living standards of our working people. [end recording]

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM SYRIA

LD301424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Bareak, has returned to Prague from a working visit to Syria. He had talks with Syrian representatives on further developing mutual trade exchanges. They paid special attention to the construction of further industrial plants and to production cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Syria.

KEMPNY-LED CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRG

LD281232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee left by air for the FRG today at the invitation of the German Communist Party [DKP]. The delegation is led by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyně Airport in Prague by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other leading workers of the party's Central Committee.

Duesseldorf Visit

LD290200 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Duesseldorf, 28 April, (CETEKA correspondent)--The visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee led by Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Josef Kempny, conferred here today with the leading representatives of the German Communist Party with Chairman Herbert Mies at the head. They exchanged information on the work and tasks of both parties and discussed some questions of the international communist and workers movement and some international issues. The Czechoslovak delegation briefed the German Communist Party representatives on the building of an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

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Both sides agreed on the need to consistently carry on the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament and social progress. They stressed that the unity of the communist movement is an important prerequisite for its further success. They condemned the hegemonistic and expansionist policy of China's Maoist leadership, jeopardizing world peace and social progress.

After the talks, the Czechoslovak delegation laid flowers at the grave of former German Communist Party Chairman and outstanding representative of the German workers movement Max Reimann.

JOINT AUSTRIAN BORDER COMMISSION MEETS IN VIENNA

LD280138 Prague CTK in English 1901 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Vienna (CETKA correspondent)--The 10th regular session of the Czechoslovak-Austrian commission for investigation of affairs on the joint state border, which opened on April 23, ended here today.

The final protocol stressed particularly that the positive development on the joint border contributes to the further promotion of bilateral relations and to peace in the border areas of Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Some preventive measures leading to strengthening this development will be dealt with at the next session of the commission to take place in Prague in late September.

Czechoslovak Ambassador to Austria Milan Kadnar today invited the Austrian delegation to the session headed by Armin Hermann and the Czechoslovak delegation headed [words indistinct] to a friendly meeting, which was also attended by Director General of Security of the Austrian Interior Ministry Robert Danzinger. The Czechoslovak delegation leaves for home tomorrow.

U.S. SENATOR VANIK PRAISED FOR USSR REMARKS

AU261504 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 25 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Commentary signed (VE): "USSR-U.S.: Ch. Vanik Has Publicly Admitted He Made a Mistake"]

[Text] Perhaps you might still remember the sudden chill that came after 1972, the year which after the U.S. President's visit to Moscow was the symbol of hope for Soviet-U.S. relations. The USSR was even forced to abrogate the trade agreement with the United States that had already been signed because Congress--at the proposal of Senators Henry Jackson and Charles Vanik--passed an amendment that was an impermissible interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs.

One of the coauthors of the amendment--Ch. Vanik--was recently in Moscow as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives delegation and in an interview with the daily PRAVDA he admitted his mistake. And not only that. Now he is a vehement proponent of the signing of the SALT-II accord and of the elimination of barriers in developing trade relations: "A mutually advantageous trade will draw our countries closer and improve the political atmosphere," says the man whose name was formerly inscribed in black letters into the history of Soviet-U.S. relations. "The granting of most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union will contribute to the subsequent ratification of SALT-II by the Senate. It is obvious that the advantages are considerable..."

Ch. Vanik thinks this aloud and continues: "I have conducted a survey in my constituency (22d district in the State of Ohio that includes four townships around Cleveland), and three-fourths of those interviewed are in favor of eliminating barriers in trade with the USSR."

Of course, in the interview with the PRAVDA correspondent Ch. Vanik went still much further when after a visit to Georgia, Leningrad and Moscow, where his interest was captured, among other things, by the Soviet state's care for the environment, he said: "I will say openly that in my view the Soviet people know and understand better the sufferings and the danger of war than many Americans... it can be understood why the Russians so realistically assess the task of not permitting a new war, why there is in your country such a huge potential of sincere love of peace."

The words of the former flagbearer of anti-Sovietism do not need any further comment.

STROUGAL SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY AT PRAGUE CASTLE

LD281450 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0805 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Speech by CSSR Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at Prague Castle on the occasion of presentation of high state distinctions--live]

[Text] Comrade general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, esteemed friends, dear guests, comrades:

In the spirit of lofty tradition we are meeting once again so that on the eve of the month of May, characterized by poets as the month of love and by historians as the time of liberation, we should recognize the most outstanding human deeds and qualities. They have emerged from human labor and the aspiration to fill the socialist era by new deeds worthy of the historical years in which we are fortunate to live, but also to transform them for the prosperity of future generations.

At the glorious Prague Castle, which symbolizes not only our great past but also the exciting present of Czechoslovak statehood, we welcome in our midst outstanding workers, farmers as well as technicians, scientists and artists who, in the service of the ideals of socialism, have lived up to lofty goals and thus brought the development of our society forward to demonstrate that every weekday becomes a holiday of the victory of labor, the skill of human hands and the talent of human intelligence so that this may once and for all go down in golden letters in the history of building socialism in our country.

That is how the wealth of society is naturally multiplying; it gives life its proper meaning, exciting joy as well as tranquil contentedness. At a time of appraising new values which aroused the selfless enthusiasm of the people, the greatness of which we shall today recognize by titles, order and distinctions and by respect by many future generations, one cannot but bring back to mind the recollection of the long path of the past decade, the years when a truly new era was to start something new.

On 17 April, 10 years have passed since the day when in this hall where we are gathered today, in a complicated period of the life of the party and society, a new party leadership was elected, headed by an experienced politician and statesman, a courageous man--Comrade Gustav Husak.

At that time we heard his bold appeal, which later became the program of all people of goodwill in our country. I believe, Comrade Gustav Husak said at the time, that the primary task of the party leadership which you elected today and to which you gave your confidence is to take our party, take our people out of this crisis-ridden situation, to take our people, our republic into calm days, into a contented life, in this worthy sense of the word so that every worker, farmer and intellectual can concentrate on his work, so that in a peaceful atmosphere we should be able to contemplate all our problems, consult each other democratically; argue, yes, indeed, even quarrel about them, but to solve them subsequently as every consolidated, cultural, socialist state.

Things were really beginning to go well. Already at the 14th congress we were able to state with pride that the task of restoring the Marxist-Leninist character of the party, to turn to the masses and thus overcome the internal crisis had been successfully completed, so that our party remains capable of fulfilling its true mission; to organize the ranks of the working class, the peasants and the intelligentsia, inspire and encourage the young people, lead the people toward bold targets of building an advanced socialist society. [applause]

Then came the turn of the labor front of the advanced Czechoslovak economy enjoying recognition in the world. Economic disintegration was halted, industry was consolidated and a new dynamic growth was inaugurated. The tasks of the Fifth 5-Year Plan were successfully completed. The challenging plans of the next, the Sixth 5-Year Plan, were likewise accepted by the working people. The vast construction project mapped out by the party congresses could be successfully translated into life thanks to the several million-strong army of honest and devoted workers and farmers and thanks to the vast front of enthusiastic scientists, engineers and organizers of the economy. Their experience and knowledge, as well as their wisdom and professional skill are constantly being applied.

We know only too well that our greatest wealth lies in people. After all, just take the many examples of labor heroism revealed in the past winter period in which we had to wage a truly unprecedented struggle in surface and underground mines, in power stations, on the rails and snow-covered roads, in building, in various sectors of our construction. Those who really proved their worth in the most difficult test were precisely the working people. We can always rely on them and on their labor. They are the ones who, above all, determine the results of our joint socialist system.

At these occasions we frequently tell the public dozens of facts about the fulfillment of the plan indexes; we use the well-proven language of figures, meters, tons and megawatts as well as the completion of new flats and attained remuneration. At the same time we realize profoundly that hard work is and will always remain the thing which will guarantee the certainties of life of the people that are nowadays taken for granted, of the people who have once and for all been ridden of the threat of unemployment, social insecurity and worry about old age.

There is no need to use a great deal of persuasion to demonstrate that never before have our people lived as well as in this very era. The impending labor day, May Day, has been, is and will always be a holiday of those who have in practice filled their lives by deeds, who have demonstrated more than their mere duty and thus served as an example to the young generations.

It will be a holiday of those who have left the imprint of their deeds in our time. Let us face it, how much great heroism has been demonstrated by us all and by individuals before simple names were able to enter the glorious Prague Castle and subsequently the minds of millions as an example of heroes of labor.

The tempestuous development of our society, the process of reshaping man and the surrounding world, cannot be imagined without the life-giving impulses of science and technology in the service, too, of a happy future.

The 15th CPCZ Congress, when it set new horizons of the era, rightly stressed the need of scientifically mastering a wide range of questions, of the decisive laws of our development, of mastering the management of social and economic processes on the basis of their scientific comprehension. It thus, at the same time, pushed forward drastically the goals of science and technology, especially in the main spheres of our economy.

Our present is not only represented by the first atomic power station, the metro, the superhighway, oil and gas pipelines, by the great projects, perfect industrial complexes and agricultural enterprises working in a modern fashion, but also by a long series of technical and scientific discoveries personified by the no-less numerous pleiad of names of masters over the laws of nature and production.

At this very moment are being added to those formerly acclaimed new bearers of state prizes to become, too, examples for discoveries in the near future.

Our culture and art have flowered into a beauty, more than ever before bound with life, work and joys of the people.

The true involvement of the new musical works, paintings and sculpture, theatrical and literary works, successfully joins the valuable achievements of our nations.

At our many meetings we have congratulated artists for their works while artists, who through their creations, won the love of our people and the respect of the entire art world. All those who have trampled the unbeaten paths of an artistic quest and have kept in mind that the basic law of creation is to depict the socialist way of life, in all its many facets and complexities, have found in our country their viewers, listeners and readers.

Finally, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has strengthened in the course of the past years its due place in the fraternal family of socialist states. The bonds of friendship and alliance with the USSR have been cemented, without which one today could not imagine not only our security on the western outpost of the world of socialism but also the fulfillment of the daring programs of cooperation and specialization in industry and science, crowned by the sending of the first Czechoslovak cosmonaut into space.

In the course of the first few years of this decade, with the help of socialist friends, above all the USSR, we broke the diplomatic encirclement and have become a sought-after partner in trade and politics for the majority of advanced capitalist states. We brought our contribution to the success of the Helsinki conference and to the assertion of the principles of a policy of peace, detente and disarmament.

At a time of grave events in the Middle East, and especially in the Far East--where the Maoist leadership has committed an act of aggression against Socialist Vietnam and Laos--we again prove our resolute internationalist stands which, in the long term are being valued by a number of friendly countries in the developing world.

In brief, we are once again strong in collaboration with the world of socialism, peace and progress. [applause]

There can be no doubt whatever about the unquestionable authority of Socialist Czechoslovakia. It is sufficient to recall the statement Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, made here last year at Prague Castle. Czechoslovakia's present, Comrade Brezhnev said, that is a mighty economy developing in a planned manner; it is a modern science and culture; it is a high living standard of the people with the widest possibilities for enhancing human personality and the active participation of millions of citizens in running the affairs of the state and society. All this is backed by the transforming and guiding activity of the communist party, the great elan of the working class, the peasants and the intelligentsia. So far, Comrade Brezhnev.

This is a truly authoritative appreciation which fills us with pride but at the same time is an immense commitment for us. We have accomplished a great deal but even more work is in store for us. The modernization of the material and technical base, structural changes, scientific and technical development, socialist integration--that is a steady process which will never end and which particularly in our present world is advancing at a particularly rapid pace. After all, competitiveness, economizing, labor productivity, rationalization are growing everywhere, and that is why the words of our great poet apply to the last dot: He who lingers a while has already dropped behind.

The present, too, demands that those hundreds of thousands of the best should be joined by more and more tens of thousands who, by their selfless work will bring to life an even bolder and happier future. Economic conditions are changing day after day and demands on our skill and talents are growing. That is why it is necessary to discern in good time and correctly all the new and essential things that are taking place in the world of science, technology and economy.

Our energy system is irrepressibly entering the nuclear age. We are building one of the most powerful petrochemical industries in Europe. In engineering electronics as well as the production of automatic machinery we are making great technical changes in scientific management that are opening the gates to all economic sectors without exception. We know that tomorrow only he who is capable of applying scientific and technical development of raising the quality of work and run production in a well-considered manner and, above all, most efficiently, will survive. But this is impossible without all-round trained workers devoted to the progress of production, without innovators, inventors, improvers, researchers, engineers, without good managers who are thinking about the future, who are capable of transforming the present into the future, maybe even unthinkably demanding requirements of advanced socialism.

Naturally, it will again be man, a conscious citizen of the socialist state, of Socialist Czechoslovakia, who will decide the victory of tomorrow.

Comrades, dear friends, dear guests, the present memorable day belongs to you who, by a decision of the leadership of the party and state and by a decision of the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, will receive high recognitions and appreciation for the work you have done.

The results of past years permit us to state that it has been a fruitful and successful era of development of our socialist society. And you, who as first in the rank have willingly put your hands to work, are due gratitude and love because you have done the most for a happy future and have done so with a glad heart. Receive the congratulations of the CPCZ Central Committee, of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, of the Central Council of Trade Unions, of the Federal, Czech and Slovak Governments. [applause]

It is equally a recognition from all those unknown for whom you are an attractive example, for whom you personify the true heroes of socialism. It is fitting at such a festive moment to also recall those who helped you to ascend the highest steps--your comrades at the place of work, husbands and wives, members of your families, without whose natural understanding and often selfless and attentive assistance the work which you have made your own would not have been crowned with victory.

Yet before we shake hands I want to wish you, all the recipients of distinctions, much health, good cheer in life and further successes at work. [applause]

You have so far achieved much, but we all firmly believe that you will continue to devote all your energies and skill to the noble work for the fulfillment of our joint great aims, for the efflorescence of our beautiful country, for the good contentment of our citizens, of our dear homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

COLOTKA SPEAKS TO WORKERS ABOUT SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD240604 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The results of a competition staged between the national committees were evaluated today. Stefan Simak, an editor, reports:

I am speaking from Bratislava Castle. In the presence of members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other political and public representatives, a socialist competition staged among the national committees in 1978 was ceremoniously evaluated here. An honorary mention of the first degree was conferred on the municipal district national committee in Bratislava third district as well as on the districts of Galanta, Zvolen and Humenne. In addition, 9 municipal and 28 local nation committees received appreciations.

In his gala speech to the workers of the national committees, who were accorded the appreciations, Comrade Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, stressed that we can proudly say that the socialist competition among our local representative bodies is already firmly established and has brought ever greater results in each successive year, results which are not only economic but political and moral results as well.

This is also illustrated by the fact how much our citizens, in ever growing numbers, consciously and with a great deal of initiative are contributing to making our towns, villages and housing estates look prettier, to improving living conditions and their environment and to making life for all of us fuller and more contented.

In the subsequent part of his speech, Comrade Peter Colotka said: Reviewing the results of this decade, discussing what has been done for the better, happier life of people, we can say with full responsibility that national committees also contribute significantly to the general progress of our country. Under the leadership of the CPCZ, the socialist state has been strengthened, all its functions have been developed, the activity of representative bodies has been deepened, the participation of citizens in the administration and management of the society has been increased. Thousands of functionaries, deputies of national committees, members of citizen's committees and hundreds of thousands of citizens are proving that they are real managers who can act responsibly, create material values and enrich the cultural and social life of our towns and villages.

CZECH WOMEN'S UNION CONGRESS CONCLUDES 21 APRIL

LD222316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the delegates who represented the more than half a million members of the Czech Union of Women ended in Mlada Boleslav today. Our reporter Lubos Lidicky reports on the final day of the congress:

[Begin recording] Today was devoted to a discussion, the election of new union bodies and the adoption of final documents. The discussion, during which 35 delegates spoke, showed that the Czech Union of Women which has about 560,000 members, has achieved a number of successes in various areas of social life. This was also confirmed by Marie Kabrhelova, the head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Women and its chairman. She singled out female participation share in the representative bodies at all levels. Women are involved in great numbers as officials in the trade union movement, the Socialist Union of Youth and in all organizations of the National Front. There is practically no single town or village, Comrade Kabrhelova said, where committees of the women's union are not active. These hundreds of thousands of offices, occupied by women and administered by them with a great deal of selflessness and social responsibility, do not express merely the numbers of publicly active women but also their political, ideological and technical ability, which is growing with each year of socialist construction. In a closed session, the congress elected a new 100-strong Central Committee and other directing bodies, which met later in their first session. Jarmila Maleckawas, reelected chairman of the Central Committee of the Czech Union of Women, in a resolution stated that the period since the last congress constituted a successful stage in the union's work. Ideological, organizational and action unity was reinforced and the membership base was consolidated. The Czech Union of Women proved convincingly during the past 5 years that it is a firm part of the united organization of the Czechoslovak Union of Women and the National Front. The awareness of women is growing and so is their activity and responsibility. Women are gaining confidence in their strength, and they are giving their skills and creative abilities for the benefit of socialist society.

The congress thanked the CPCZ for its continuing and all-round support. The delegates also expressed these ideas in a letter of greetings to the CPCZ. The congress also sent a letter to the Committee of Soviet Women in Moscow and to the congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, for which 600 delegates were elected.

LENART SPEAKS AT PIONEER ORGANIZATION MEETING

LD272302 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] A festive meeting was held in Bratislava today to mark the 30th anniversary of the Pioneer organization. It was organized by the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

"On the rostrum there is a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, headed by our most distinguished guest, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee."

The main report was presented by Michal Zozulak, chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Slovak Union of Youth. The report reviewed the work of this organization.

"Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke on behalf of the party delegation of the party:

[Lenart--begin recording] The 30 years of our development represent truly revolutionary changes which were described 50 years ago at the historical Fifth CPCZ Congress by Klement Gottwald. When we consider the path covered by our youth and children's movement, we ask: What are the reasons for its success? With the benefit of your practice and experience, we can say: The influence of the organization was fruitful at those times when it was being developed in the spirit of the most progressive ideas of mankind, Marxism-Leninism. You have achieved successes when you have linked your activity closely with the solving of the key problems of the life of society, when you have actively contributed to implementing the Communist Party program. The Pioneer organization has achieved good results when the forms and methods of its work has kept with the mentality and interests of children.

We note with satisfaction that in the last 10 years, through a creative implementation of these principles, you have made a significant step forward. For this reason, our Communist Party warmly appreciates the meritorious work of the Pioneer organization of the Socialist Union of Youth. I wish the workers of the Pioneer organization, all members of the Socialist Union of Youth, and those who are helping us, new successes and happy moments which children's shining eyes are arousing in us. [end recording]

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL SEES 'EGOTISM' OF ENTERPRISES 'SPREADING'

AU182115 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Article by Ladislav Jasik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council: "Trade Unions in the Struggle for a Comprehensive Plan Fulfillment"]

[Excerpt] Egotism, preying on others and victory at the expense of others are matters of course in capitalist competition. This egotism and lack of consideration is beginning to spread in our country in the form of local patriotism and placing departmental interests above all other interests. Some supply and subcontractor enterprises and organizations are concerned only with themselves and their own profit. They achieve plan fulfillment by producing a range of products that suits them best and fail to fulfill deliveries, works and services, refuse to conclude economic contracts, violate state and planning discipline and do not feel coresponsible for plan fulfillment in other enterprises, for the quality of the final products and for the development of the entire sector.

This anti-social attitude is not only at variance with the principles of socialist competition but is also irreconcilable with the norms of socialist coexistence and with communist ethics. Party and trade union organs should not declare such enterprises, organizations and ranking personnel winners of socialist competition and should not recommend them for awards of state decorations and orders or red banners.

EAST SLOVAK IRONWORKS REPORT PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES

AU261018 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Jan Markovic article: "Strategic Line: Effectiveness and Quality; Workers of the East Slovak Ironworks' Coking Department--Metallurgists' Backbone"]

[Excerpt] To express it symbolically, the East Slovak Ironworks [ESI] already has a "wornout jacket" despite the fact it is only 20 years since Slovakia's largest metallurgy combine was founded. The constant contact of the technological equipment with the white-hot iron and steel has done it. Many technological units have been physically worn out. They are, moreover, technically obsolete because the development of new modern metallurgy installations has made rapid advances. These objective difficulties have placed the ESI in a complicated situation. It is being asked to increase production every year and at the same time to modernize while continuing to operate. As of the first year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the hot broad-band rolling mill [tepla širokopasova valcovna], which requires an investment of more than Kcs1.2 billion, is being modernized. The general overhaul of the number two blast furnace will cost Kcs900 million, and in addition to these not exactly small investments should still come in the course of this year the general overhaul of the number one coke battery and the construction of the number three coke battery, that will cost--including the chemical part--Kcs1.2 billion.

These huge financial resources must be reconstructed without interrupting production [sentence as published]. Moreover, there is the following problem: Who is actually going to build all this? For there are neither the assembly nor the construction capacities. The economic management, together with the ESI's enterprise committee of the Slovak Communist Party, asked the communists of the coking plant to help find an acceptable solution that would, in particular, postpone the general overhaul of the number one coke battery; provided, of course, that there would be no decrease in the production of metallurgical coke. At first the coking plant's employees regarded this request as impossible to fulfill. Two large-volume coke batteries with 100 chambers each have not been working at full planned capacity for several years now. Annually they process 2.1 million tons of oitava coal from which they produce 1.6 million tons of wet coke along with benzol, ammonium sulphate, tar and sodium phenolate as by-products. But even this quantity is not sufficient for the ESI. Ever since the production of pig iron increased, it is forced to import about half a million tons of coke from Ostrava. But Ostrava is unable to deliver more to the ESI--it itself has problems with coke because the construction of a large-volume coke battery has been lagging for 2 years now. The concern that when the number one coke battery is withdrawn the production of the entire ESI would be in jeopardy has shown itself to be justified. It cannot produce iron without coke.

II. 1 May 79

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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HONECKER GREETES BREZHNEV ON AWARDING OF LENIN PRIZE

AU262105 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 79 p 1 AU

["Erich Honecker Telegram on the Awarding of the Lenin Prize: Cordial Congratulation to Leonid Brezhnev"]

[Text] To the general secretary of the

CPSU Central Committee

and chairman of the Presidium of the

USSR Supreme Soviet,

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev

Moscow

Dear Comrade Brezhnev:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and people I convey to you the most heartfelt congratulations on your being awarded with the Lenin Prize.

It is from the bottom of the heart that we rejoice at the high appreciation shown to you with this award for your works "Small Land, "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" as well as for your indefatigable struggle for peace.

Dear Leonid Ilich, please accept our best wishes for your further successful activity in the service of communism and peace, for good health and personal well-being.

With communist greetings

Erich Honecker

General secretary of the SED Central Committee

and chairman of the

GDR State Council

HONECKER CABLES PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU262100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND dispatch: "Congratulations Telegram to the Portuguese Republic"]

[Text] On the fifth anniversary of liberty day of the Portuguese Republic, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a congratulations telegram to Portuguese President Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes in which he expresses the conviction that the relations between the two states and peoples will further develop and deepen on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

KLEIBER HOLDS BAGHDAD TALKS WITH IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT

LD301226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1832 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[ADN correspondent's report]

[Text] Baghdad--Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee's Politburo candidate member and vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was received today by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf of the Republic of Iraq. Guenther Kleiber arrived in Baghdad on 28 April to prepare for the fourth meeting of the GDR-Iraq standing committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. He conveyed greetings from the GDR's party and state leadership, which were reciprocated by Vice President Ma'ruf. Guenther Kleiber gave an account both of the contents and results of the 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR's foreign policy, which is dedicated to peace, continuing detente and anti-imperialist solidarity. He paid tribute to Iraq's role in the struggle for the Arab cause against all imperialist and Zionist designs. The vice president described the standing committee's successful work as a token of the stable relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq. He emphasized that, in view of recent Middle East events, special importance attached to Iraq's relations with the states of the socialist community. In this context he pointed to the danger of the current situation in the Middle East, caused by the attempts of U.S. imperialism to interfere in the Arab countries' domestic affairs and to provoke fresh conflicts. Recent events in southern Lebanon were a case in point. Iraq was, therefore, concentrating its efforts on implementing the decisions recently adopted in Baghdad. Vice President Ma'ruf emphatically welcomed developments in neighboring Iran, which no longer played the role of a policeman on behalf of the United States. Its withdrawal from CENTO, its break with Israel and support for the Palestinian cause epitomized Iran's new policy in the region.

SINDERMANN PRESENTS AWARDS FOR EXCEPTIONAL SERVICES

LD302020 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] On the eve of May Day in Berlin outstanding individuals, collectives and enterprises were honored with high state distinctions awarded by the chairman of the State Council in recognition of exceptional services in shaping developed socialist society in the GDR. On the recommendation of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, workers, farmers, working-class veterans, scientists, artists and other working people were invested with the Karl Marx Order, the Order of the Great Star of International Friendship, the Order of the Star of International Friendship in Gold, the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold and the Order Banner of Labor First Class.

The orders were presented by Deputy Chairman of the State Council Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. In an address he expressed his pleasure that he was able to decorate those who have contributed to a special extent to the successful development of the first worker and peasant state on German soil--among them, party workers, scientists, artists, state and trade union officials, teachers, journalists and numerous production teams. It is also high recognition of the Marxist-Leninist party of the SED, which has produced such personalities. They are living proof of what bourgeois ideologists still deny--that the creative capacities of the people are incalculable when the fetters of the bourgeois system have been cast off. On behalf of all those honored, Franz (Mastoff), secretary of SED basic organization of the VED Betonwerke Berlin, thanked the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers. He said that the honor is an incentive and obligation to them to continue to apply all their strength in the preparations for the 30th anniversary of the GDR for the benefit of the people.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA BEGINS TALKS IN THAILAND

LD301700 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Thai foreign ministerial talks have begun in Bangkok. Frigyes Puja traveled to Thailand yesterday at the invitation of his Thai counterpart. The discussions between the two foreign ministers will concern the possibilities for expanding Hungarian-Thai relations and international questions.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD010114 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 30, MTI--The delegation of the Algerian Moujahidin Organization, led by Youcef Yaalaoui, member of the FLN Central Committee and the federation's general secretary,, arrived in Budapest on Monday to have talks on cooperation between the two organizations.

LOSONCZI ADMINISTERS OATH TO ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES

LD272238 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The newly appointed Roman Catholic prelates took the oath on the country's constitution before Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Laszlo Paskai, diocesan bishop of Veszprem, Istvan Bagi, Gyula Szakos and Izidor Marosi, auxiliary bishops of Esztergom, Szekesfehervar and Vac respectively, received their appointments from Pope John Paul II in the middle of April. Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, and Laszlo Cardinal Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, were present at the oath-taking ceremony.

KADAR VISITS DISTRICTS, FACTORIES IN BUDAPEST

LD272327 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar visited Angyalfoeld today. The first secretary of the party Central Committee was received by the leaders of the No 13 district of Budapest. In parliamentary district No 38, whose deputy is Janos Kadar, they visited the constructions in Gyogngyosi street. About 2,000 new dwellings will be constructed in Angyalfoeld by the end of the year, 600 of these within the workers' dwellings movement.

The first secretary of the Central Committee then visited the Hungarian ship and crane factory, where he chatted with the leaders and representatives of the socialist brigades. The enterprise, which has just won the outstanding enterprise title, will produce goods worth more than 4 billion forints this year. Janos Kadar thereafter visited the Lang engineering works and viewed a new, high-performance machine group. The first secretary of the Central Committee emphasized in both factories that the goals set by the party can only be realized if everyone works with greater discipline, in line with higher requirements. He expressed his conviction that the party can continue to count on the Angyalfoeld workers in tackling the tasks facing the country.

HUSZAR, OTHERS INTERVIEWED ON 'ECONOMIC FORUM' PROGRAM

LD301820 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

["Economic Forum" program chaired by Karoly Megyeri, with Istvan Huszar, Politburo member, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office; Lajos Faluvegi, minister of finance; Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor; Vilmos Saghy, minister of internal trade and Bela Szalai, secretary of state for foreign trade]

[Excerpts] [Megyeri] Comrade Huszar, why have some larger enterprises become permanently insolvent in recent months? Have external conditions deteriorated or is our management at fault?

[Huszar] Have enterprises really become insolvent in recent months? I believe this is not the result of 1 or 2 months but a result of long-term management. External conditions are not favorable either, and although I do not believe they have deteriorated much in recent months, they have persistently been unfavorable. We still face unfavorable influences which affected us in 1973-75. However, in 1978 it was not external influences which affected the efficiency of management and its results; it was the weakness of internal work.

Compared with the preceding year, in 1978 expenditures grew more than production increased. This leads to deterioration in the economy. From another point of view, fixed (?commitments), investment and (?industrial supplies) increased faster than production in 1978.

[Megyeri] Comrade Faluvegi, there have been various foreign exchange measures which affected tourism. With these in mind, will we be able to travel more or less in the future?

[Faluvegi] In 1978, 5 million Hungarians traveled to socialist countries and 350,000 to capitalist countries. This year we expect roughly the same; not so much an increase in the number of travelers abroad, but rather a better supply of foreign exchange. I would like to put you at ease. During the first 4 months of 1978 the Hungarian National Bank issues 84,000 exit visas, and has issued 97,000 so far this year. In accordance with earlier regulations, citizens traveling abroad received about \$230 for 4,000 forints, and according to current regulations they receive nearly \$300 for 6,000 forints, this means they may extend their stay abroad and live a little better while traveling.

I would like to add that we have made no changes in the conditions for traveling to the socialist countries. There is great interest in this. The rate of exchange of the forint is favourable in certain circumstances and there is nothing to fear. The restriction on the amount of forints which can be taken abroad is perhaps a slight discomfort, but I think this is in the interest of all of us who receive our salaries in forints.

[Megyeri] There are rumors that the retirement age limit is to be deferred. Is it true?

[Trethon] I have also heard this news. My answer is that it is not true.

[Megyeri] Thank you for the reassuring answer. It is annoying that certain items are in short supply from time to time. Comrade Saghy, how satisfied are you with supplies for trade?

[Saghy] To the latter part of the question I would answer that I always want supplies to be better and that all our efforts are directed to that aim. However, one must understand that there are about 200,000 items on the market, and given such a mass of products it does happen that from time to time several hundred or even thousands of products are absent from the market in some places. One must understand that in recent years the choice has widened in an unparalleled manner. As a typical example there are very many types of telecommunications products on the market that 30 to 40 different kinds of batteries are needed. There are currently 30 types of soap on the market, and even the smallest places sell 10 to 15 varieties of quite good quality, yet I find soap on the list of items in short supply because people are looking for the imported product from the capitalist market and we have none at the moment. One cannot draw a final conclusion that there are items in short supply. There always will be. It is probably unavoidable but through good organization the number can be decreased.

Basically I believe that our supply of goods corresponds to the maturity of our economy, our ability to carry burdens, our culture, and that we have satisfied the basic demand during the first quarter and also last year--the demand that goods be supplied uniformly and that the supply be improved as much as possible. The supply of basic foodstuffs is good, the meat supply has improved recently, the supply of clothing has improved [words indistinct] and something I appreciated very much this hard winter; there was no fuel supply problem.

[Megyeri] Comrade Huszar, why is it that the changes in external conditions affect socialist countries differently? A viewer has written to ask: Why are the changes so unfavorable to us? Why do we expose our economy to the effects of the world market to such an extent? The question is rather long, and if you will allow me I will hand it to you--perhaps it will be easier for you to reply this way--and at the same time I will put a group of letters on the table. Comrade Huszar will have time to study these.

[Huszar] Thank you very much. Changes in external conditions do indeed affect the countries (?acutely); I omitted the adjective socialist, because the changes have not only affected us unfavorably, they have affected several countries. I could tell you for example that among the developed capitalist countries there are at least five countries where the monetary loss was more than 20 percent between 1970 and 1974. In the same period Hungary suffered a similar monetary loss of about 20 percent. This means that import prices rose 20 percent more than we were able to increase our export prices. Therefore, for the same imports we have to export 20 percent more.

Why are we affected differently? This depends on the country's economic structure, the amount of natural wealth it has at its disposal, the country's technological development, and how much it can adapt to changing conditions. Now, if prices go up, particularly in raw materials and in sources of energy, and if a country is forced to import some of these products, then clearly this change will affect it more unfavorably than if it were able to export these same products. Our situation is such that in raw materials and in sources of energy we are forced to import, and these imports have grown faster than our exports. [Words indistinct] I could add that the countries which have developed technologies were able to overcome the monetary losses more easily and more quickly, because the current world economic situation rewards better technological products, good quality, and quick sales--things which readily satisfy the customer's every need. In these things we are not in the most favorable situation. Also, our export prices have not increased as rapidly as the prices we pay for imports. Perhaps I should mention that once, at the beginning of the so-called price explosion, the price of a ton of wheat was equal to the price of about 3 tons of petroleum. The situation today is such that for 1 ton of wheat you can buy 1 ton of petroleum, or at most 1 and 1/2 tons. It is obvious, since we export wheat and import petroleum, what price conditions have evolved for us. I would stress, therefore, that all these conditions affect the import-export structure, and that the divergences in this explain why different countries are affected differently.

[Megyeri] So that is the answer.

[Huszar] That is the answer.

[Megyeri] Thank you for the relatively short answer.

[Huszar] There is one more additional answer...

[Megyeri] [interrupts]: Comrade Huszar, excuse me, but you look at the piece of paper so often that the viewer may perhaps presume that the answer is also written on it.

[Huszar] Well, unfortunately the answer is not written on it. (?I would be very glad) if the answer were on it, but it is not.

[Megyeri] Thank you very much. Thank you for helping me (?in my role). I will go on.

[Huszar] I did not answer the last part of the question.

[Megyeri] Oh, of course.

[Huszar] I hand it over to Comrade Faluvegi.

[Megyeri] Why we expose our economy to the effects of the world market to such an extent?

[Huszar] Yes.

[Faluvegi] I really do think that we must contest this part of the question, because we must be clear that an economy with a relatively narrow domestic market which wants to develop has no choice but to secure its development through world trade: By taking part in the international division of labor. There is no other course for us.

The question cannot be put in a form which implies that we could renounce this possibility because this would amount to renouncing development. Nor can the question be put in a manner which implies that we could avoid the tendencies involved in world trade because these are manifested in the whole of the world trade, including trade between the socialist countries--even if different methods are used--manifesting themselves more slowly and in a form which is more advantageous to us. The tendency is, nonetheless, the same. In other words, we must answer this challenge and must do so by greater performance--as Comrade Huszar has said.

[Megyeri] Thank you for your cooperation with Comrade Huszar in answering that part of the letter. I will now hand you another question and move on if you do not mind: Comrade Trethon, is it being planned to level unemployment at 1 or 2 percent? This would strengthen the presently lax work discipline.

[Trethon] This would be an extremely convenient solution--at least in principle. No, we do not plan to create unemployment because there are other ways of improving labor discipline, which does indeed leave a great deal to be desired. To mention just one of these: By improving the level of organization of the work processes.

I do not think that, besides improving work organization, unemployment is the tool for improving work discipline. In my view, this solution is totally unacceptable politically; its moral effect would be very doubtful and in my view it would not be economically effective either. It must be added that--as the dear viewer is also aware--there is full employment in our country and our purpose is not to abolish full employment, but rather to improve work efficiency while retaining full employment. In my view, in socialist society progress is achieved not by fear of unemployment, but by the demand for work.

[Megyeri] Thank you for your answer.

[Megyeri] I would now like you to answer the letters on the table. Comrade Huszar, please.

[Huszar] I have several questions here. There is one fairly comprehensive question which is asked by several of our listeners, our viewers: Don't restraints on production mean a modification of the targets of the five year plan? If yes, why can't this be seen at the time the plan is formulated? Well, I would start by saying that our objective was not to hold back production, to restrain the growth rate of production, but much more that we wanted to draw up the national economy plan for 1979 in such a way as to serve the main targets, the main objectives of the five year plan better than previously--to achieve progress in the restoration of the country's foreign trade balance. What this means is that we want exports to be more in line with imports. Consequently, we have been striving to increase exports rapidly--especially to the nonsocialist countries, but also to the socialist countries as our interstate obligations oblige us to do--but in such a way that we should be setting ourselves realistic targets. If we want to improve the foreign trade balance, then we should not increase imports as quickly as previously. Restraint of imports affects the supply of materials, our developmental possibilities, and our production has to be placed at the service of this. Thus, the objective was not to restrain the growth of production, but to decide upon a rate of production which would come closer than before to the balanced objectives laid down in the five year plan.

[Megyeri] A difference of quality?

[Huszar] A difference of quality. We did not plan it for the purpose of restraining the speed, but of course it has to be understood that a more restrained speed of production growth can (?put a restraint upon demands) and gives a greater opportunity for us to be more interested in factors of quality, instead of in increased quantities. I would also add that the conditions for the reorganization of the economic structure are more favorable if there is no overexertion in the rate of production growth. This is the main objective in determining the growth rate of production.

[Trethor] A viewer, asks: If production is held back, why is work competition still encouraged? I think the dear viewer will agree when I say that the purpose of work competition is not to boost the volume of production but to serve with its special means the realization of the economic goals of the party and government and the fulfillment of the economic plans for the given year. In 1979, as Comrade Huszar has said, the main task is not to increase the volume of production at any price but to improve the qualitative factor of production; their export potential, marketability, making economics in raw material use, and so on. If the work competition targets within the enterprises give these considerations a prominent position, they will serve central goals and purposes very well. In other words, the significance of the work competition movement is still there but the main thing is to reduce the orientation toward volume to the minimum in this sphere as well.

[Megyeri] Comrade Paluveci?

[Paluveci] I wish to answer two questions at the same time. These are: Why have we planned to get into debt, and why do we plan to get into debt and how far can these debts be increased?

[Megyeri] These are not exactly brief questions.

[Paluveci] I do apologize, but I would like to answer these questions.

[Megyeri] Please, go ahead.

[Paluveci] There are three reasons. First, the changes which have come about in the world economy were not introduced directly, rapidly, from one day to the next, in the Hungarian economy. We have already discussed this. Second, we want to solve a dual task in the current plan period namely the alteration of the economic structure and the preservation of the achievements in the standard of living, circumstances of life. Third, the loans provide us with additional resources for providing the Hungarian economy with the most advanced technology and technical resources. I would like to add to this that for a medium-developed and not very rich country, making use of these opportunities is obviously important, but it is of course a matter involving responsibility. We can get into debt to the extent to which the investments made with the existing loans are recovered. I would not like to go further than that; in the coming period, we will have to pursue a more conservative credit policy. We must consider that we will be living at a time when repayment obligations will increase.

[Szalai] A viewer asks: Why do the enterprises of CEMA countries compete with each other in the capitalist markets and could not integration be achieved in this sphere as well? This is a very important question. Briefly, part of the reason is that the socialist countries are at an almost identical level of development and this gives rise to competition. They have similar industrial production structures and they all need convertible currency. Furthermore, it has not yet been possible in general to find methods of cooperation which could be employed in every sector. I must add, however, that there are good examples for cooperation between enterprises. Their number must be increased and this must be done generally as far as possible.

[Megyeri] Comrade Huszar?

[Huszar] I have a short question: Doesn't holding back today's production cause problems for tomorrow? A rate of production growth which is uncontrolled, which exceeds all boundaries and which is unfounded, causes problems even today. This year we hope to increase industrial production by an average of 4 percent, and agricultural production by 3 to 3.5 percent, and we want this to be realized in such a way that those enterprises which can achieve a good increase in their production, especially for export, can increase their production by much more than 4 percent if they like.

[Megyeri] I have in my hand a group of quick questions. May I read them? Comrade Huszar: In housing construction how has the proportion of council homes developed? How successful has the campaign for worker dwellings been?

[Huszar] I may say that in total housing construction about one-fourth or between 20 and 25 percent are council homes, council-rented homes. In the course of the realization of the recently passed housing construction plan, valid until 1990, we are planning that the proportion of rented homes should go up slowly, gradually. I consider the worker dwellings campaign to have been successful. It is well known that the conditions (?for obtaining an advance for this) are identical to the conditions for the homes (?provided) by the council. This campaign is in progress. That it is successful can be seen from the fact that its proportion is increasing. One-third of the construction of the so-called multi-story apartment houses will be realized by the worker dwellings campaign. I am confident that the proportion will increase.

[Megyeri] A viewer asks whether we will raise more loans.

[Faluvegi] Yes, we will raise loans but we will aim at greater moderation and we will demand more resolutely that the investments made from these loans be well founded.

[Megyeri] The rise in coffee prices was justified by the rise in world prices. Now that the latter has fallen, why is the price of coffee still the same?

[Saghy] In 1970 we bought coffee at about \$1,000 per ton. This price rose gradually to about \$7,000 by 1976, the peak price. In 1977 and 1978 the price indeed fell somewhat, to \$4,000 in 1977, and now we are buying at around \$3,000. We fixed the home consumer prices not at the peak price but at what could be expected to be a long-term price on the world market. The two price rises, in 1977 and 1978, amounted together to about a 90-percent price rise at home, which meant an average coffee price of 300 to 310 forints. If we look around in the neighboring socialist countries, in almost all of them the price of coffee, counting at the exchange rate of the forint, is higher than in this country. For this reason it would not be justified to reduce the price of coffee.

[Megyeri] What is the truth in the expression "poor state, rich enterprise."

[Huszar] I do not regard this as a good expression. It does exist but how is it to be explained? It is always a big question how the national income should be divided between the enterprises and the state: the budget. The case can be made that we take away too much of the enterprise profits and put them into the coffers of the people's economy. In this case the revenues of the people's economy are relatively high and the enterprises conduct their business less easily. The reverse can also occur: A greater part of the national income is left with the enterprises, their profits are relatively high and so the financial results of enterprises do not reflect those of the people's economy as a whole. This is what happened, in fact, in the past few years when enterprise profits rose relatively high, the quality of their work was high, but the people's economy as a whole showed a deficit. This is not a very good thing: If enterprise results are better than those of the people's economy, then there is not enough pressure on the enterprises to conduct their affairs more strictly, there is not enough incentive for a more economical conduct of business. This is why the share of income by the enterprises and the state has to be altered from time to time. This is what happened in 1979 to the benefit of the state.

[Megyeri] Why are prices changed so frequently?

[Saghy] In recent years the consumer price increases have varied between 3.5 and 5 percent. Of this price increase, that of goods with uncontrolled prices amounted to 2-2.2 percent and the difference was the increase in the centrally fixed prices. Here, too, the price changes must be related to wage changes. I have looked up the statistics: compared with 1975, the changes in the last 3 years were: Prices rose by 14 percent, wages rose by 22 percent and the increase in real wages was 7.5 percent. The reason for some price changes is that there were shortages in certain goods and so production had to be encouraged by higher prices which enable the enterprises to produce more.

[Huszar] A viewer asks whether we are making good use of the country's intellectual capacity. The answer is short: We are not. The direction of the economy, production, development, marketing and the work of acquiring, organizing and keeping the markets are all becoming more and more scientific activities and so the technical, scientific and economic intelligentsia has a growing role. At present we do not avail ourselves of it sufficiently.

[Megyeri] If there is less money for investments at home, why do we participate in joint investments in socialist countries?

[Huszar] We have made it clear that there is not less money, but simply that we cannot increase that money as many people imagine investments. If, however, the material resources are scanty, then it is even more important to examine what we can develop at home and what the fields are in which to seek joint solutions.

[Megyeri] What changes has the implementation of most-favored nation brought in trade with the United States?

[Szalai] The main advantage is that the importers have to pay less customs duty for Hungarian goods. Earlier, when this agreement was not in force, the average duty on Hungarian products was 15 percent, and since the agreement this has been 5 percent. This 10-percent difference means a considerable additional income. As a result of this, the volume of trade is growing more dynamically. Last year our exports increased by 30 percent and this year we expect a similar increase.

[Megyeri] Here is an important letter, for Comrade Huszar--a particularly important question: How far do our negotiations with the socialist countries make our economy, and the material and energy supply for the next 5-year plan, well founded?

[Huszar] We have already made it clear during this forum that trade with the socialist countries is about 60 percent of our total trade. If we make long-term interstate agreements about this 60 percent,--5, 10, sometimes 15-year agreements--they can obviously be a very good foundation for development policy, a clarification of our purchasing possibilities in advance and therefore, a very important condition for economic decisions.

The plan coordination talks for 1981-85 have just started: We think they will be concluded in CEMA this year and the 1981-85 long-term agreements will be signed early next year. A good deal has already been clarified; as regards energy and materials, we already have agreements valid for the period 1981-85. Now we are discussing the expansion of trade and cooperation after 1985, and regarding raw materials and energy we have to look far ahead to give a good foundation to our imports. This is the position with the USSR, which is our main supplier of energy sources and raw materials in CEMA.

LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

Decorations to Citizens

LD302344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] On the eve of May Day, a traditional meeting was held at the PZPR Central Committee today. "Those who arrived to participate in the meeting were cordially greeted by Edward Gierek, who stressed that the May Day fete of working people provides us this year--the 35th anniversary of People's Poland--with a particular opportunity to assess the achievements of work for the country and its population. The first secretary of the party Central Committee said that the outlook of the past urges us to express our highest appraisal of and gratitude to all those who created a strong basis for more confident prospects for the future. May this year's May Day--and in connection with the 35th anniversary of People's Poland in particular--become another impulse for further achievements in the momentous work of socioeconomic development of the socialist fatherland.

Edward Gierek then announced that the Council of State had awarded state decorations to leading meritorious Polish workers, creators of achievements in industry, agriculture, science and culture. Congratulating the recipients, Edward Gierek expressed his conviction that this would be an incentive for their further active and creative work. The act of presenting the state decorations was performed by Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, Piotr Jaroszewicz and Wladyslaw Kruczek."

Among those decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labor, second class, was Editor Ryszard Wojna, commentator of TRYBUNA LUDU.

After the decorations, an informal discussion on topical issues uniting all Poles was held.

"The remarks made by leading and veteran workers emphasized the close links which exist between the effectiveness of work and management, as well as the improvement in satisfying the social and living needs of the population which has been characteristic of Poland in the last few years. This fact was also stressed by the first secretary of the party Central Committee who said, inter alia:

"Assessed against the historical background, the achievements in the development of People's Poland come through with great emphasis. The country has changed greatly and continues to change. This is shown by industrial progress and the progress of our agricultural economy, the progress of sciences and of culture. This constitutes durable proof of the tremendous efforts of the nation which, during the past 35 years, has consolidated the unity and strength of Socialist Poland and which enjoys real popularity and esteem in the world. The first secretary of the party Central Committee added: All of us Poles are anxious not only to maintain what we have achieved for the country, but also and above all to achieve even more ambitious goals. Increasingly more effective, better and more productive work at all levels is the essential condition for achieving this. The first secretary conveyed to leading and veteran workers of the worker movement present his most cordial May Day wishes for success in their work for Poland and prosperity in private life.

II. 1 May 79

G 2

POLAND

Gierek at Steel Works

LD290706 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in the Warszawa Steel complex in order to talk personally to workers from leading departments in accordance with traditional custom. In the large mill, a May Day rally was held attended by representatives from other work enterprises in Warsaw and the Warszawskie Voivodship. Edward Gierek was given a report on pledges made by the inhabitants of Warsaw to mark the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. Warsaw will supply additionally the country with passenger cars, agricultural cars, clothing, medicines, tractor spare parts, electronic components and tools and equipment for municipal services. Building workers will complete ahead of time a color TV tube factory in Piaseczno and the Modlin route. The first secretary cordially thanks inhabitants of the capital for production and social initiatives, and for everyday honest work.

Karkoszka at Concert

LD302304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] To mark May Day, a solemn concert was held at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw today. The concert was organized by the Warsaw Committee for Celebrations to Mark May Day. "The concert was attended by the administrators of the capital city headed by Alojzy Karkoszka and Jerzy Majewski." Representatives of foreign trade unions were also present.

Grudzien in Sosnowiec

LD010124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] A ceremony marking May Day was held at the monument to the fighters for a socialist Poland in Sosnowiec today. An honor guard was mounted at the monument to revolutionary deeds by the inhabitants of Silesia and the Basin today. Among those attending was the party executive aktiv of the Katowice Voivodship with Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee, and the executive aktiv of the Bielsko-Biala and Czestochowa Voivodship Party Committee."

Barcikowski in Krakow

LD010126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] To mark May Day, a meeting was held today at a factory in Krakow. "During the meeting, Kazimierz Barcikowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Krakow Party Committee presented 100 young engineers, workers and students newly admitted to the party with party candidate member cards."

BABIUCH MEETS SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD290139 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 April, PAP--Soviet first deputy foreign minister, member of the CPSU CC Victor Maltsev has stayed in Poland at the invitation of the PUPP CC member, Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

Minister Maltsev was received by member of the Political Bureau, the PUWP CC secretary Edward Babiuch. During the talks and consultations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, some questions of Polish-Soviet relations and a number of international issues were discussed.

TRIPOLI SESSION OF POLISH-LIBYAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION REPORTED

LD301150 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 30 April, PAP--The Polish-Libyan Mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation gathered at a session in Tripoli on April 28-30. On the Polish side the session was chaired by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and on the Libyan by Secretary for Building of the General People's Committee of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah Muhammad al-Manqush.

The session reviewed the implementation of the decisions adopted during the visit to Poland last year by Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi and his talks with PUWP CC first secretary Edward Gierek. In the protocol signed at the end of the session the two sides positively appraised the results of the development so far of the economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. It was stated that the attained progress constituted a good foundation for further intensification of that cooperation in all domains.

The sides agreed [on] the principles and concrete ventures aimed to expand the exchange of commodities interesting the two countries, and in particular the deliveries of Polish-made capital goods to Libya and Libyan oil to Poland.

The sides agreed further scope of cooperation in building, technological services in the electrotechnical industry, agriculture, health protection, education and municipal economy.

The session approved a number of concrete investment projects to be constructed by Polish enterprises in Libya. These are chiefly (?projects) related to power industry, shipbuilding, textile, food and building materials industry.

The session also approved the expansion of services rendered by Polish enterprises in Libya as far as construction of (?roads), bridges and railway tracks is concerned. The Libyan side voiced interest in the training of a number of its specialists in Poland.

Vice-premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski paid a visit to head of the Libyan Government, Secretary for Industry and Natural Resources of the General People's Committee Jadallah Azzuz at-Talhi.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH MAURITIUS

LD291844 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 April, PAP--The governments of Poland and Mauritius decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from April 30, as an expression of their strivings to develop friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between both countries. The governments agreed that the relations would be based on the principles of friendship, mutual respect, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual advantages.

II. 1 May 79

G 4

POLAND

POLISH TRADE ENTERPRISE, FRG FIRM SIGN ACCORD

ID272040 Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, 27 April, PAP--The West German concern Gute Hoffnungs Huette and the Polish trade enterprise "Polimex-Cekop" signed a new cooperation agreement on cooperation in the production of compressors for cooling equipment.

The agreement was signed at the end of a five-day visit paid to the FRG by a Polish delegation from the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machines Industry led by the Minister Franciszek Adamkiewicz. The delegation invited by the West German concern's industrial group visited a number of factories belonging to Gute Hoffnungs Huette and held talks with its President Manfred Leringesen.

BABIUCH MEETS FINNISH COMMUNIST TAISTO SINISALO

ID290136 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 April, PAP--Secretary of the PUPP CC Edward Babiuch met with Deputy chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, Taisto Sinisalo, who is taking a holiday in Poland, invited by the PUPP CC. The talks were held in a brotherly atmosphere. The two sides exchanged (?information) about the activity of the PUPP and the CPF, discussed the current problems of detente, Polish-Finnish cooperation and the situation in the international (?working) class movement.

Both sides stressed their parties' will to consolidate cooperation based on unshakeable principles of internationalist solidarity. During his stay in Poland, T. Sinisalo met with secretary of the PUPP CC Jozef Pinkowski, and acquainted himself with the work of the voivodship party organization in Bielsko-Biala.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES HISTORIC SITE PLAN, OTHER ISSUES

ID272124 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 April--The government press spokesman informs that the government Presidium discussed today the plan for developing the historical site of the Battle of Grunwald and the routes leading to it. The session also reviewed issues connected with guaranteeing proper conditions for the realization of the copper industry development plan in the coming months. The Mining Ministry was entitled this year to conduct works necessary for obtaining the planned increase in coal extraction for 1980-1981 and for developing the four-shift system in mines. Taking into account the systematic increase in passenger and cargo air transport, the government Presidium decided to modernize and expand the Okecie Airport in Warsaw.

EDWARD GIEREK VISITS INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

ID290704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Before May Day, Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the Party Central Committee, visited today several building and industrial enterprises in Warsaw. In the newest housing estate Goclaw, Edward Gierek has shown development plans for housing estates along Vistula toward Nowy Dwor and Modlin. Next, the first secretary visited the Ponar-Remo factory which does major overhauls of machine tools and repair of spare parts. The workforce of Ponar-Remo makes a considerable contribution toward the national economy.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WITH TRANSPORT WORKERS

LD272109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In connection with Transport and Road Workers Day on 29 April, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, met today with a group of representatives of the 340,000 transport and road workers. During the meeting, current problems in the work of transport and road workers were discussed, as well as tasks aimed at the efficient supply to the economy of materials and raw materials.

JABLONSKI VISITS PLANT, RECEIVES DELEGATION

Machine Plant

LD302230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Today, the eve of May Day, Henryk Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of State, met workers of the Ludwik Warynski Machine Plant in Warsaw. Henryk Jablonski is a member of the plant's party organization.

During the meeting he was acquainted with the current problems of production, the living and working conditions of the workforce and modernization of the production potential of the plant which specializes in hydraulic diggers.

Cultural Delegation

LD290250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received in the Belweder Palace the leadership of the main executive of the Trade Union of Culture and Art Workers, including its Chairman Marlysz Dmochowski. During the meeting the achievements and aims of the union and the program and premises of the celebration of the union's 60th anniversary were discussed. The union has almost 100,000 members; the jubilee will be the occasion for activity aimed at improving union work.

The meeting was attended by Bogdan Gawronski, head of the Cultural Department of the party Central Committee; and Ministry of Culture and Zygmunt Najdowski.

SPRING AGRICULTURAL WORK 'IN FULL SWING'

LD302350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Spring agricultural work is in full swing. Up to 28 April, spring sowing of cereals was completed over about 3.3 million hectares--90 percent of the area earmarked for the purpose.

Sowing has been completed in Lodz, Kozalin, Poznan, Pila, Opole, Wroclaw, Katowice, Bielsk and Kracow voivodships. The sowing of maize has started in the southern regions of the country.

WORKERS SEND OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU

LD301223 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Michael Field dispatch: "Workers in Romania Cite Grievances"]

[Text] Paris--The Free Union of Romanian Workers, which claims a membership of about 2,000, has sent an open letter to President Ceausescu, protesting at "abusive measures" against its members perpetrated by departments linked to the Interior Ministry.

"Members of the union have been picked up in the street, brutally interrogated and their telephones disconnected. Some have been arrested and condemned without reason," says the letter, published in Paris by the French Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in Romania.

The open letter calls on President Ceausescu to end this repression and to deny reports put out by Romanian embassies that the Free Union is a "terrorist organisation of a fascist type."

"These affirmations are false and slanderous," the letter says. "We are a nonpolitical organisation of trade union type which has applied for affiliation to world union organisations...We renew our request for legal recognition (in Romania), for the right to premises and to open discussions with the (official) General Union of Romanian Trade Unions..."

The Paris-based French Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in Romania, which maintains regular telephone communication with members of the Free Union in Bucharest, reports that last April 16, three members, Alexander Consa, Nicolae Oblici and Marian Zamfirescu were condemned under a law against "parasitism" to 2 months jail after a parody of a trial. All three had previously been dismissed from their jobs without justification.

Four other members, Alexandru Ser An Vasily, Eugen Ionesco, Sorin Marcu and Lucian Neacu had been submitted, since April 16, to daily interrogation. They have had to report after work in the afternoon to the state security office (Securitate) for harsh questioning sessions, return home late and rise early next day for work.

The Romanian authorities are evidently embarrassed by continuing ventilation of human rights' violations in Romania.

Reports in Western newspapers of the persecution of dissident intellectuals like Father Calciu, the Orthodox priest and former professor of theology, now in jail, and the attempted suppression of the Free Trade Union are being portrayed in official statements from the Justice Ministry and through Romanian embassies and "friendship associations" as unjustified slurs on a country anxious for friendly relations with the West.

The right-wing socialist French union Force Ouvriere recently received a letter purporting to come from two workers in the town of Dobretaturnu Severin, protesting at the inclusion of their names on a list of Free Union adherents. They said they had gone to Bucharest, to see Dr Cana, founder of the Free Union, to ask whose permission he had "to use our names in this filthy business."

Romanian circles in Paris regard this letter to Force Ouvriere as a typical police move, pointing out that two provincial workers in Romania are unlikely to have the Paris address of Force Ouvriere or even to have heard of it.

LCY'S JANZIC HOLDS PARTY COOPERATION TALKS IN PYONGYANG

LD301530 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1146 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Vlado Janzic had a lengthy and friendly talk in the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee here today.

Views were exchanged on bilateral cooperation, relations in the international workers and communist movement and the activities of the LCY and the Workers' Party of Korea in further developing the policy of nonalignment in which context special accent was placed on the situation within the nonaligned movement in anticipation of the next nonaligned summit.

The Korean side acquainted the LCY delegation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's efforts towards a definitive and peaceful unification of Korea, without any outside interference.

POPULAR TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN PRC

LD010116 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Conference of Popular Technology of Yugoslavia has left for the PRC at the invitation of the Communist Youth League Central Committee. During their stay in the PRC the delegation will visit several organizations whose work involves the development of technical culture and have talks on future cooperation with the Communist Youth League Central Committee; the State Committee for Sport and Physical Culture, the Ministry of Education and the PRC Council for Science and Technology. The delegation is led by Dr Stevan Bezdanov, president of the Conference of Popular Technology of Yugoslavia.

UN COMMITTEE ON COLONIALISM ADOPTS FINAL DOCUMENT

LD271906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 27 (TANJUG)--Faced with the rapidly deteriorating situation in southern Africa, the U.N. Special Committee on the Ending of Colonialism today called for international solidarity and support to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to their authentic liberation movements.

The final document adopted today at the committee's session in Belgrade urges all states, specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations, as well as nongovernmental organizations to render all possible assistance to the peoples of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

The special committee has strongly condemned the illegal regime of Salisbury and the racist regime of South Africa.

The final document calls the international community's attention to the extremely serious situation prevailing in these territories "as a result of the continuing maneuvers by the illegal racist regime of Salisbury and by the occupying regime of South Africa."

The situation in Namibia and Zimbabwe has been exacerbated by certain Western and other countries continuing extensive political, military and economic links with the racist regime of South Africa, reads the document. The failure so far by the Security Council to adopt effective measures under Chapter Seven of the U.N. Charter against the South African regime is a major factor in South Africa's continued defiance of the United Nations decisions on Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Special Committee reaffirms that any settlement in these territories can be accepted by the international community only if it is based on genuine independence and with the full participation of the people of the territory concerned, as represented by its authentic national liberation movements--the Patriotic Front and the SWAPO.

In the final document, the special committee formally declares that the so-called elections held by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia from 17 to 21 April 1979 and the results thereof are null and void and calls upon all states to withhold from any recognition whatsoever of any so-called representatives or organs established by the bogus elections.

The committee likewise resolutely denounced efforts presently undertaken by the South African occupying regime to legalize its own Turnhalle puppet elements in Namibia as a new serious step towards imposing a puppet regime in Namibia and as an extreme affront to the United Nations.

Apart from these positions which relate to both territories, the final document also deals separately with the situations in Namibia and South Rhodesia.

Sanctions Against South Africa

LD301126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0916 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Apr. 30 (TANJUG)--After meeting in session here until yesterday, the U.N. Special Committee on the Ending of Colonialism recommends that the Security Council urgently convene to consider taking effective measures against South Africa, including sanctions provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter.

In its concluding document, the Special Committee particularly points out that comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions should be imposed, including a trade embargo, an oil embargo and a complete arms embargo, with a view to securing the speedy compliance of the South African regime with the decisions of the Security Council.

The five-day Belgrade Special Committee session unanimously asserted that the situation in Namibia continues to worsen rapidly due primarily to the intransigence, sinister maneuvers and delaying tactics of the racist minority regime of Pretoria.

The Special Committee reaffirms that the only political solution for Namibia must be one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation and withdrawal of its armed forces. To this end, the Special [Committee] reaffirms the need to hold free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity. It particularly emphasizes that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia.

Further, any negotiations leading to the independence of Namibia must be entered into by the South African regime with the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people, under the auspices of the United Nations.

At its Belgrade session, the Special Committee reaffirms, both in the document and in the speeches by representatives of the committee member countries, that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the territory.

The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa and those Western and other corporations which continue to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of Namibia, in disregard to the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith.

The 24-nation Special Committee also demands that those states whose transnational corporations continue to operate in Namibia comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by immediately withdrawing all investments from Namibia and by putting an end to their cooperation with the illegal South African administration.

The Special Committee attaches particular importance to the reconvening of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in order to consider fully the question of Namibia and the implications of South Africa's continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

RESULTS OF LOME NONALIGNED MEETING ON INFORMATION REPORTED

LD272010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Lome, Apr. 27 (TANJUG)--The nonaligned countries' cooperation in the field of information is based on the fundamental principles of the nonaligned movement as an independent and nonbloc force, points out the resolution on cooperation and nonaligned actions adopted at the ministerial meeting of the coordinating council on cooperation among the nonaligned in the field of information.

The meeting adopted by full consensus the concluding report which contains a very wide spectrum of questions discussed for two days in detail, critically and constructively, in the capital of Togo.

This gathering was attended by delegations for the council member countries such as Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Togo, Tunisia, and Zaire. Several nonaligned countries had their observers. At the council invitation, representatives of the U.N. UNESCO, O.A.U., and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) also participated.

The resolution the council will send to the forthcoming 6th nonaligned summit conference evaluates the achievements so far, confirms and works out the principles on which this aspect of cooperation among the nonaligned countries was defined at the Colombo 5th nonaligned summit conference in 1976. This document also adopts the concrete recommendations to the governments of the nonaligned countries for the development of cooperation in various fields of information activity. It particularly emphasizes that information and communication media can make a significant contribution to the realization of the nonaligned movement's goals and that, encouraged by the results achieved, they can continue to develop and enrich their cooperation.

The council evaluated in the positive the development of the pool of the news agencies of the nonaligned countries and the cooperation of their broadcasting organizations as already organized and growingly effective ways of cooperation on the principles of [words indistinct] of the coordinating committee of the pool, drew noteworthy attention.

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He pointed not only to the pool's growth in numbers, but also to its continuous professional affirmation. This will be discussed in more detail at the pool's 2d conference to take place from June 28 through 30 in Belgrade.

The broadcasting organizations will devote special attention to the coordination of their stances in anticipation of the forthcoming international [word indistinct] conference at which a more equitable distribution of frequencies is to be discussed.

The council members were unanimous in laying stress on the significance of rearing and training journalists in the nonaligned countries, attaching special importance to setting up national institutes for training journalists and information research.

To this effect, they formed a working group whose coordinator is Togo, and also provided that a meeting of the directors of press institutes be held and hosted by Iraq.

In the discussion, which was reflected in the documents as well, they also considered modern technology and ways in which the nonaligned countries can protect themselves from the existing threat of the monopoly of the large information systems of the most developed countries.

In his report, Information Minister Chedli Klibi, Tunisia, the council chairman, placed emphasis on the significance of the discussions held so far and decisions adopted on a new information order as part of the U.N. in general and UNESCO in particular. This topic was more widely discussed at the meeting. The evaluation was accepted that there exist still larger possibilities for support and aid on the part of these universal international organizations in overcoming the inherited unequitable state of affairs in the world information system.

The council also discussed criteria for the election of the council members for a new tenure of office, a thing to be discussed by the ministerial meeting and the nonaligned summit conference.

TANJUG REPORTS PROTOCOL ON TALKS IN ALGIERS WITH APS

LD291814 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, April 29 (TANJUG)--The Algerian news agency APS and the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG have established with satisfaction that their cooperation is successfully expanding and is being constantly enriched by new forms. Noted was their identical position on the world information processes. The results of the two news agencies' joint efforts at a broader international level, especially within the framework of the nonaligned countries news pool, were positively assessed.

This is noted in the protocol on two-day talks conducted in Algiers between TANJUG Director Perio Ivacic and APS Director Benyoussef Babaali.

It was agreed that in addition to exchange of information and photographs, cooperation be expanded in the future also in the domain of professional and technological experiences exchanges, the training of staff, telecommunications and other domains.

The director of TANJUG was also received by Algerian Minister of Information and Culture Abdelhamid Mehri. In the ensuing cordial and friendly talk, broad possibilities were pointed to for cooperation between the two countries' information media, with the high level Yugoslav-Algerian political relations.

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DJURANOVIC GREETES KOSYGIN ON REELECTION

ID202214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1903 GMT 20 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, April 20 (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic has sent a telegram to Aleksey Kosygin, USSR Council of Ministers' chairman, congratulating him on being reelected to the office. In the telegram Djuranovic expresses his conviction that the friendly relations and comprehensive and equitable cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR will further develop successfully in the interests of the Yugoslav and Soviet peoples, peace and socialism.

SPANISH CP SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO LCY CC

ID261330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 26 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, April 26 (TANJUG)--The Communist Party of Spain Central Committee has paid recognition to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia for its role within the nonaligned movement in the struggle for the elimination of crisis situations in the world, for the independence of and friendship among nations and for socialism.

In the felicitations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Yugoslav party, the Communist Party of Spain Central Committee extends sincere wishes for the further development of relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation.

In the message, Spanish communists set out that the Yugoslav party was forged in the long and hard battles against oppression and in the war against fascism and for the liberation and national sovereignty of the Yugoslav nations.

Spanish communists describe the League of Communists as the inspirer and inviolable leader of all Yugoslav nations in the struggle for self-management socialist society, a society in which the working people truly shape their country's economic and political fate.

IKONIC VIEWS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ID251152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 24 Apr 79 ID

[Report on account of SFRY's cooperation with developing countries delivered by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, on 25 April to a joint session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly]

[Excerpts] Belgrade-- The report states that a detailed and critical review of the results achieved in our economic cooperation with developing countries--which are not small--also considering the most important new moments in domestic and international conditions for the further development of such cooperation, will considerably expand the basis for adopting decisions of the delegate assembly, which will mean the elaboration and implementation of and, in some cases, additions to the SFRY Assembly resolution concerning the promotion of economic relations with developing countries of 1973, and to the Federal Executive Council's program of measures.

This is emphasized because between 1975 and the present fundamental changes have taken place, inter alia, in our political and economic system, particularly in institutional mechanisms and in the quality of the self-managing organizations of associated labor and the development of the delegate system.

These changes have encompassed all spheres of social reproduction, but in relation to the present situation, they are especially evident in some particular spheres. This is also the case with the system of economic relations with foreign countries, where we are still confronted by a series of important and urgent tasks in order that the prominent position of associated labor should be guaranteed in this sphere, too:

There is still little income linkage of organizations of associated labor in joint production for export, and in the essential bases of the new currency system;

A series of questions connected with the organization and effective work of self-managing interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries, and with the qualitatively new role of economic chambers, has still not been resolved in a satisfactory way;

The appropriate activities of federal, republican and provincial organs are unsatisfactory.

Underlining that we are freeing ourselves too slowly of the heritage of old relations, Ikonc says in his report that it is equally important that we should overcome the harmful but fairly widespread habit in our country of viewing exports almost exclusively as the source of currency for the immediate needs of imports, and for solving the problem of imbalance in current accounts with foreign countries.

It is in these weaknesses and inconsistencies in application of the system and realization of the policy of stabilization, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council says, that one must see the basic causes for our relative lagging behind in promoting economic relations with foreign countries as a whole, and within this framework, including additional specific factors, with developing countries.

Recalling a number of standpoints which remain topical today, too, and from which the assembly resolution of 1973 proceeds, Ikonc stresses two conclusions in his report: that the decisive and long-term orientation of Yugoslavia in developing all-round economic cooperation with developing countries is not a matter of Yugoslavia's independent initiatives, or the initiatives of just a minority of developing countries, but has, up to today, grown into a generally adopted program orientation of almost all developing countries which are members of the Group of 77. Second, conditions are being created for increasing involvement of mechanisms and institutions in the framework of the UN system, in the efforts of the developing countries toward the realization of this system.

In this respect, we attach great significance to the involvement of the UNCTAD service, as well as the expected decisions and recommendations of its regular forthcoming fifth conference. In the same vein, developing countries also expect--with good reason--that the program of measures and the institute for promoting their mutual economic cooperation will become an important component of the international strategy of the third decade of the development of the United Nations--1980-1989--which should contain key solutions for the construction of a new international economic order. Developing countries justifiably expect firmer obligations from developed countries of all geographic regions aimed at the realization of the policy of the speedier development of developing countries than is the case now, in the second decade of development, in which, as an example, the official assistance for development amounts on the average to only 0.3 percent of the gross national product of the developed countries, which represents a considerable lagging behind in relation to the minimum goal set: 0.7 percent.

The report goes on to stress that our trade and economic cooperation with developing countries as a whole have been registering an upward trend since 1973 but that despite this they are still lagging considerably behind the real possibilities and needs because the present dynamics do not insure the implementation of the accepted orientation regarding the participation of developing countries in Yugoslavia's overall trade, which should be of the order of 20 percent by 1980.

The implementation, which has in the past 2 years been at the level of about 16 percent, represents in real terms a stagnation at the higher level achieved and does not promise that, without additional measures and efforts, a figure of 19.6 percent--as envisaged by the documents of Yugoslavia's social plan for 1980--will be realized. We should really not allow our trade with developing countries to lag behind the average share which the mutual exports and imports of developing countries have in the whole of their trade, and which is around 22 percent.

The Federal Institute for Social Planning is working very intensively on the realization of its part of the tasks and this should make it possible to arrive at a long-term projection of material and trade balance-sheets with developing countries on the basis of diversified forms of economic cooperation and within the framework of the entire long-term strategy for the development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and other countries. Work on this is in progress in line with the work program of the Federal Executive Council for this year.

I would particularly like to stress the need for orientation toward developing long-term forms of economic cooperation with developing countries instead of the traditional buying and selling relations. Unfortunately, in our relations with developing countries, precisely these higher forms of economic cooperation have so far been neglected. Thus in the sphere of production cooperation, of the total number of 1,700 contracts which we have with partners throughout the world, an extremely unsatisfactory share of only a few dozen is with developing countries. In the same vein, since 1973, we have founded in developing countries only 6 Yugoslav and 15 mixed enterprises, and thus cooperation in this sphere, too, lags considerably behind our real possibilities and economic interests.

This does not mean at all that we underestimate the steps made so far in this sphere of cooperation. On the contrary, we believe that they represent invaluable experience.

I would recall that of a total of 832 enterprises and business units of our economy abroad, only 175 are in developing countries and this is obviously not enough. The network of joint economic missions and of missions of organizations of associated labor in developing countries is also unsatisfactory. This should be put right more speedily. This state of affairs could also be improved by training the economic services of our diplomatic and consular missions in developing countries for more efficient work.

Both the conclusions of Colombo and the final document of Arusha provide a series of binding recommendations for a speedier formation of joint enterprises in developing countries, as well as for joint realization of major projects and programs of industrial development.

The very successful and dynamic process of our economic and social development so far has placed the Yugoslav economy in a phase in which the continuity of dynamic development--in view of the size of our economy and of other factors--is becoming absolutely conditioned by our ability more actively and more equally to become incorporated in the international division of labor in general, and through broader economic cooperation with the developing countries in particular.

The Federal Executive Council is consistently working to adapt the development and economic policy measures to the requirements of the further promotion of economic cooperation with the developing countries, especially on a long-term basis. We attach great importance to the need, through chambers of economy and their sections and through other forums for promoting economic cooperation with specific countries or groups of countries, coupled with full involvement of the republics and provinces and self-management interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries, to insure the conditions for a united, organized and coordinated activity of organizations of associated labor on the markets of the developing countries, and we attach great importance to increasing and ramifying the network of the business units of organizations of associated labor and of joint trade missions in the developing countries. A faster elaboration of social plans for the ensuing middle-term period and the inclusion of cooperation programs with the developing countries into these plans is of no lesser importance.

In no area, especially where so far we have had extremely good results such as, for example, our export of equipment and investment work in the developing countries, must we allow the continuity of our presence to be placed in the balance or jeopardized. The work on the setting up of the Yugoslav bank for economic relations with foreign countries [Jugoslovenska banka za ekonomske odnose sa inostranstvom] must be completed without further delays and the problem of the inadequate flow of resources to finance (?general) activities must be resolved. The activity of the solidarity fund with the nonaligned countries and the developing countries must be extended financially so as to provide assistance for the least developed of the developing countries.

In fulfilling the conclusions of this assembly, the Federal Executive Council has placed exceptionally strong emphasis on those international activities of our country which are bound up with the realization of complex tasks of the action program of reciprocal cooperation and the economic declaration of the fifth conference of nonaligned countries. The Federal Executive Council believes that these documents, in addition to laying down stands and the action of nonaligned countries on all the most topical questions pertaining to the economic area, express an authentic policy of nonalignment and provide a comprehensive concept of the policy and actions to overcome the existing crisis of the world economic system and insure conditions of international cooperation based on respect for the interests of all countries.

During the preparations for the impending talks with the developed countries at the fifth UNCTAD, the developing countries, members of the group of 77, made constructive efforts to make their demands--within the already defined and consistent concept of the new international economic order which they are striving for--as acceptable as possible, allowing room wherever possible and as much as possible for flexibility as regards action and forms. We can note with great pleasure that an agreement was reached a short time ago in keeping with these principled stands and solutions on the formation of a joint fund for raw materials which actually represents the first international institution of the new international economic order. The achievement of this agreement, although it satisfies the minimum rather than the maximum demands of the developing countries, is of direct importance for the stabilization of the export income of the developing countries and for wider support of the fulfillment of their development programs in the spirit of the concept of an integral program for raw materials which was adopted at the fourth UNCTAD in Nairobi in 1976. Yugoslavia was actively engaged in the talks leading to the agreement on the establishment of the fund, and in this connection accepted corresponding financial obligations which it will carry out.

We expect the indirect importance of the achieved agreement on the joint fund to be great too, in the sense that it will create the necessary atmosphere for the continuation of talks on all other essential questions of the reform of international economic relations which, due to the lack of the necessary political will of the developed countries and the fact that they ignored the essence of interdependence, have been practically blocked for a number of years.

In order to deal with the basic elements of problems which have so far hindered the attainment of the desired dynamic and quality of relationship in the cooperation between our economy and the economies of the developing countries, the Federal Executive Council has adopted corresponding conclusions. I am convinced that these conclusions fully respect the new disposition of competences, rights and obligations in keeping with the basic concept and system of economic relations with foreign countries, and especially all the important prerogatives of associated labor as the basic protagonist of development policy in this field too, as an integral part of the entire social reproduction.

The Federal Executive Council also formulated the platform for future activities of our country in connection with the study of implementation of economic decisions adopted at the fifth conference of the nonaligned countries in Colombo.

I am convinced that the ensuing discussion and the conclusions which will be adopted will be a new contribution to the direction and completion of activities and measures of all self-managing and social subjects, as well as the Federal Executive Council, as regards these important questions of our development and the international policy of our self-managing socialist community.

FADILJ HODZA PRESENTS MAY DAY LABOR AWARDS

LD290130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, presented at a ceremony in the Federal Executive Council today May Day labor awards to 30 workers in direct production who were given this highest social recognition for exceptional results achieved in the production and the development of socialist self-managing relations.

Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, then spoke to the recipients of the award:

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to greet our prominent workers in direct production who are recipients of the May Day labor award. With your creativity, your high labor productivity and with your commitment to the development of self-managing relations you have made a significant contribution to our socialist community and to our development as a whole and to the further affirmation of Yugoslavia's working class. Fortunately, you are not the only ones. There are thousands of others like you but yours is the honor to be the recipients of this top award this year.

Therefore, these May Day awards are also in recognition of all the known and unknown industrious workers, so numerous working creators the length and breadth of our socialist community.

The greatness of your work lies in the fact that it is without exception intended for the good of man, the promotion of the economy and the creation of a better life. There is nothing in it which would lead to domination of a people or to exploitation of man.

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Everything is in the service of man and everything is for the good of man. Our people are building socialism but socialism for man and a socialism which will suit man.

In the sphere of increasing labor productivity and modernization of the economy, Yugoslavia has achieved much but still not enough with respect to the growing needs and possibilities.

A better life and a better future are built, among other things, also by contributions for which you have today received such significant social recognitions. Without high production, without continuous increase in labor productivity and without continually raising class consciousness and solidarity there can be no progress and no socialism.

True enough, human aspirations and efforts can never be fully measured and rewarded, although this is our aim. We laid this down in the LCY program and in all our other documents. However, I would like to stress that we must nurture even more those high ethical values which are well known, that is devotion, commitment, productivity, innovation and self-sacrificing work. These beautiful virtues have become and are becoming our everyday practice.

Without ideals, without conscious devotees and creators, there can be no progress either. They are the frontline fighters in the continuous revolutionary movement, in the struggle for progress and a better life, for socialist self-managing relations. They are the plowmen from whose fields new wheat is coming all the time.

I congratulate you on this high award and wish you a happy and joyful May Day--the day of labor.

TANJUG REPORTS MAY 12 SELF-DEFENSE EXERCISE IN ZAGREB

LD291838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--On 12 May a large-scale sporting and technical competition will be held at the sport and recreation center at Lake Jarun to establish the readiness of Zagreb's popular technology organizations to defend the territory in which they function. Platoons of the Novi Zagreb and Tresnjevka municipalities, and Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] units will also take part in this now traditional exercise.

As part of the competition an exercise in crossing the river Sava will be carried out, with the new Zagreb territorial detachment and a JNA unit taking the role of the Blues [attackers], and the territorial defense units of Tresnjevka Municipality in the role of the Reds, defending the crossing. Radio hams will have the task of maintaining communications with the airport. Members of the Cine Club are entrusted with filming the entire action, while members of the Driving Club will perform a messenger service. Kayakists and canoeists are to carry out target shooting with air rifles and pistols.

The Tresnjevka Fire Service Association will also take part in the exercises.

BRIEFS

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES--Last year, the economy provided jobs to 180,000 new workers or 44 percent more than in 1977, and noneconomic activities to 47,000 new workers or 5.4 percent more. Of those employed last year, 62 percent are skilled men. Of the skilled men out of work, 72 percent are below the age of 30. Last year, 735,000 unemployed were registered, which is the highest number ever. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 79 p 1 AU]

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Fadilj Hodza today received the new Mexican ambassador to Yugoslavia, Omar Martinez Legorreta, who presented his credentials. Ambassador Legorreta expressed his deep sympathies on the occasion of the disastrous earthquake which struck the coastal area of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Montenegro. The Mexican ambassador emphasized that thanks to the unity of its government and peoples, Yugoslavia will certainly recover, adding that this should be viewed as a new and dignified example to the entire international community. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD]

GUINEAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Fadilj Hodza today received the newly appointed ambassador of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Alpha Bakar Barry, who presented his credentials. Referring to his government's policy, Ambassador Bakar Barry emphasized that nonalignment is a genuine political force in the process of changing old and establishing new democratic international relations. Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Fadilj Hodza said Yugoslavia and Guinea maintain very close and friendly relations, adding that the two countries hold identical stands on the struggle of oppressed peoples for independence. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD]

INDONESIAN MINISTER--Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee for economic and scientific and technical cooperation and trade with Indonesia, received yesterday (Bustanil Afrifi), minister of cooperatives of Indonesia, and discussed opportunities for advancing economic cooperation between the two countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 79 p 6 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA--Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Ljubomir Ljubic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador to the Somali Democratic Republic and former administration head in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, prior to his departure for his new position. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 79 p 6 AU]

DELEGATION TO GUINEA--Belgrade, April 17 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Government Member Bogoljub Nedeljkovic today left for Conakry where he will head the Yugoslav delegation to the second session of the Yugoslav-Guinean committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. At the session, the two delegations will consider possibilities for further promoting Yugoslav-Guinean economic cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD]

DELEGATION OF SWEDISH COMMUNISTS--Belgrade, April 17 (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Pavle Gazi today conferred with a study delegation of the Swedish Left Party--Communists. The delegation of Swedish communists is visiting Yugoslavia to get better acquainted with the system and functioning of socialist self-management. The delegation today also had a talk in the council of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions about the role of trade unions in the development of socialist self-management. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD]

SWISS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, has received a delegation of the Swiss Federal Assembly led by Odilo Guentern, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Council of States. The comprehensive cooperation and good bilateral relations between the two countries were stressed in the talks. Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, also had talks with the delegation. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU]